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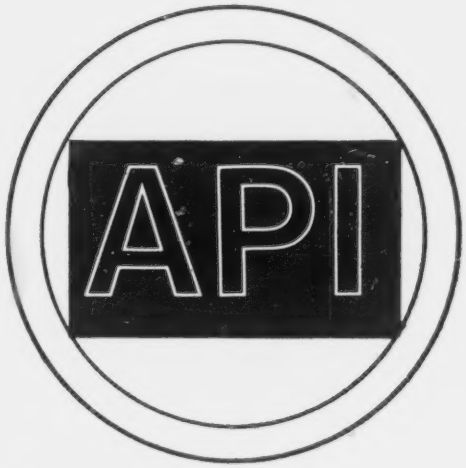

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

NEW YORK STATE
Fiscal Year 1981

STATE OF NEW YORK
HUGH L. CAREY, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
PHILIP ROSS, Industrial Commissioner

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Murray Dorkin, Director

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

NEW YORK STATE

Fiscal Year 1981

May 1980

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INTRODUCTION

This Annual Planning Information (API) report was designed for employment and training program administrators and planners, and others concerned with the State's economic condition and labor market. Data obtained from the New York State Department of Labor, U.S. Bureau of the Census, and other State and Federal agencies are included. Various sections of the API deal with the State's population, labor force, employment and unemployment, occupational supply and demand, and the number of individuals requiring employment-related services.

The report is intended to be a source document for planners; it presents and interprets data but does not apply the data to specific planning situations.

HIGHLIGHTS

The State's Index of Business Activity, a measure of the output of goods and services, rose from 115 in 1978 to 117 in 1979. The increase of 2 points followed a 5-point rise the previous year and represented an all-time high.

Total population is expected to decline slightly (0.7 percent) in Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980-September 30, 1981) to just under 17,800,000, primarily because of outmigration. Despite the drop in population, the working age population is projected to expand.

In Fiscal Year 1981, the labor force is expected to expand to somewhere between 8,100,000 and 8,200,000 - up from 7,900,000 in Fiscal Year 1980. The unemployment rate is expected to rise.

Labor market activity improved substantially in New York State during 1979 (see Table 1). The civilian labor force expanded from the previous year by an average of 170,000 persons; unemployment dropped 32,000 and employment increased 201,000. For Calendar Year 1979 the unemployment rate also improved, shrinking from 7.7 percent in 1978 to 7.1 percent in 1979. The improvement in labor market conditions in 1979 appeared to reflect the improved economic picture nationally, but the State's rate of unemployment continued to be above the national rate. This gap has been characteristic of New York's economy for several years, primarily as a result of continued erosion of the State's manufacturing base.

Table 1. LABOR FORCE, NEW YORK STATE
1970-1979

(Annual averages in thousands)

Year	Labor force			Unemployment rate (percent)	
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	New York	United States
1970	7,426	7,096	331	4.5	4.9
1971	7,479	6,989	490	6.6	5.9
1972	7,480	6,981	500	6.7	5.6
1973	7,415	7,011	404	5.4	4.9
1974	7,538	7,057	481	6.4	5.6
1975	7,634	6,906	727	9.5	8.5
1976	7,685	6,896	789	10.3	7.7
1977	7,727	7,022	704	9.1	7.0
1978	7,838	7,236	603	7.7	6.0
1979	8,008	7,437	571	7.1	5.8
Fiscal Year 1981 forecasts:					
High	8,200	7,462	738	9.0	-
Medium	8,115	7,415	700	8.6	-
Low	8,100	7,484	616	7.6	-

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A larger share of the unemployed in New York were job losers and a smaller share were job leavers than in the nation during 1979. In addition, New York's unemployed were out of work for longer periods.

Of the State's jobless in 1979, over 900,000 received unemployment insurance benefits. Unemployment beneficiaries were predominantly blue-collar workers (56.2 percent). Manufacturing industries provided almost a third (31.9 percent) of those receiving benefits.

Table 2. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY JOBS IN NEW YORK STATE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY CATEGORY 1978 AND 1979

(Annual averages in thousands)

Industry category	Number of jobs		Change 1978-1979	
	1979	1978	Net	Percent
All industries	7,174.6	7,045.2	+129.4	+1.8
Manufacturing	1,498.9	1,481.2	+17.7	+1.2
Durable goods	768.8	745.3	+23.5	+3.2
Nondurable goods	730.0	736.0	-6.0	-0.8
Nonmanufacturing	5,675.8	5,564.0	+111.8	+2.0
Mining	5.9	6.3	-0.4	-6.3
Construction	206.6	199.2	+7.4	+3.7
Transportation, communications and utilities	433.7	430.3	+3.4	+0.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,476.0	1,454.7	+21.3	+1.5
Retail trade	1,027.5	1,013.0	+14.5	+1.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	603.0	586.9	+16.1	+2.7
Services	1,635.4	1,570.6	+64.8	+4.1
Government	1,315.2	1,316.0	-0.8	-0.1
Federal	161.0	162.1	-1.1	-0.7
State	246.1	240.1	+6.0	+2.5
Local	908.1	913.8	-5.7	-0.6

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in 1979 rose 129,400 over 1978 to almost 7.2 million. Most of the gain occurred in services (+64,800), durable goods (+23,500), and trade (+21,300). Slight declines were recorded only in local (-5,700) and Federal (-1,100) government; nondurable goods (-6,000), and mining (-400). Table 2 outlines job levels and changes in the major industry categories from 1978 to 1979.

By 1985 nonagricultural wage and salary jobs are expected to total 7.8 million, with the trade and service industries being the major contributors to the expected growth.

Statistics on the workweek showed a slight decrease in 1979 for manufacturing production workers and an increase for nonsupervisory workers in selected nonmanufacturing industries. Average weekly earnings in manufacturing improved in 1979, up 7.5 percent over the previous year. This was, however, below the U.S. annual inflation rate of 11.0 percent over the same period.

In manufacturing, new hires were unchanged from 1978-1979. Recalls rose slightly, layoffs and quits increased marginally over the same period. These small changes in accessions and separations indicate that the manufacturing economy did not experience any significant changes during the year.

Occupational data show that the distribution of New York State's employed in 1979 was similar to that of all U.S. employed, with slightly higher percentages in service and white-collar occupations (except sales) and slightly lower in blue-collar occupations. Projections to 1985 indicate that major job gains will occur in the State's clerical, professional and technical and service occupations--continuing a long-run trend away from blue collar jobs. About 334,000 job openings due to growth or replacement needs (such as deaths and retirements) are expected annually in all occupations through 1985.

In Fiscal Year 1981, about 2.1 million people in the State will experience at least one spell of unemployment and will require employment-related service.

Population Trends Since 1970

According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, New York State's estimated population was 17,748,000 in 1978, second only to California's. However, while the nation experienced a 7.3 percent increase in population between 1970 and 1978, New York recorded a loss of 493,000 persons, or 2.7 percent. The decline, caused mainly by out-migration, was substantially greater than Pennsylvania's loss of 51,000 people (0.4 percent), and Rhode Island's loss of 15,000 persons (1.6 percent). Every other state gained population, with California, Texas, and Florida in the lead.

Table 3. POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE, NEW YORK STATE AND NEW YORK'S STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA'S) 1970, 1977 and 1978 a/
(In thousands)

Area	1978	1977	1970	Percent change 1970-1978
New York State	17,748.0	17,924.0	18,241.3	-2.7
Albany-Schenectady-Troy SMSA	792.3	794.3	778.0	+1.8
Binghamton SMSA (New York portion)	267.1	268.6	268.3	-0.4
Buffalo SMSA	1,302.9	1,313.0	1,349.2	-3.4
Elmira SMSA	98.3	99.0	101.5	-3.2
Nassau-Suffolk SMSA	2,690.0	2,687.9	2,555.9	+5.2
New York SMSA (8-county)	8,356.6	8,512.5	9,076.6	-7.9
Poughkeepsie SMSA	233.3	231.8	222.3	+4.9
Rochester SMSA	969.9	970.2	961.5	+0.9
Syracuse SMSA	649.6	647.5	636.6	+2.0
Utica-Rome SMSA	325.5	326.8	340.7	-4.5
Metropolitan b/	15,685.6	15,859.7	16,290.6	-3.7
Nonmetropolitan	2,062.7	2,072.4	1,950.7	+5.7

a. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data for 1970 are from the U.S. Census of Population. Data for 1977 and 1978 are estimates of the population as of July 1st.

b. Metropolitan population is the sum of the populations of all SMSA's.

The population loss of New York State has not been distributed evenly across the State. From 1970 to 1978, the metropolitan population has decreased 3.7 percent in the State, while the nonmetropolitan population has increased 5.7 percent. Most of the nonmetropolitan growth, however, occurred in counties adjacent to metropolitan areas.

From 1970 to 1978, even though there was a decline in total population, the number of nonwhites experienced absolute increases. This resulted in an ever-increasing percentage of minorities in the total population.

Table 4. COMPONENTS OF CHANGE OF THE POPULATION IN NEW YORK STATE AND STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA'S) IN NEW YORK 1970-1977

(In thousands)

Area	Total	Births	Deaths	Migration
New York State	-318.0	1,842.0	1,293.0	-867.0
Albany-Schenectady-Troy SMSA	16.3	78.1	59.5	-2.4
Binghamton SMSA	0.2	26.4	17.6	-8.6
Buffalo SMSA	-36.2	128.9	96.3	-68.8
Elmira SMSA	-2.6	10.4	7.3	-5.6
Nassau-Suffolk SMSA	132.1	230.3	144.6	46.4
New York SMSA (8-county)	-564.1	927.4	677.4	-814.1
Poughkeepsie SMSA	9.5	21.6	12.9	0.9
Rochester SMSA	8.7	100.9	60.4	-31.8
Syracuse SMSA	10.9	68.3	40.9	-16.6
Utica-Rome SMSA	-13.7	34.8	24.7	-23.7
Metropolitan	-430.7	1,628.7	1,139.8	-919.6
Nonmetropolitan	121.4	215.4	151.2	57.3

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The most recent data on the components of change indicate that out-migration was mainly responsible for a drop in population between 1970 and 1977 in the New York, Buffalo, Utica-Rome, and Elmira SMSA's. A large increase in the Nassau-Suffolk SMSA and moderate increases in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy, Syracuse, Poughkeepsie, and Rochester SMSA's were not great enough to offset the large out-migration from the other areas.

Population Outlook to 1981

The decline in population experienced between 1970 and 1978 is expected to continue through 1981. Projections based on the New York State Economic Board Population Projections, modified by 1977 and 1978 population estimates of the U.S. Commerce Department, indicate that the 1981 population will be about 2.4 percent below the 1970 Census count of 18,241,000.

Table 5. EXPECTED PERCENT CHANGES OF POPULATION BY AGE
NEW YORK STATE
1970-1981

Age group	Percent change 1970-1981
Total	-2.4
0-4	-18.7
5-9	-31.6
10-14	-12.0
15-19	+10.8
20-24	+12.9
25-44	+1.8
45-64	-0.8
65+	+9.3

SOURCE: Economic Development Board.

The projected shift in age distribution of the population will have several effects on the economy. Possibly the most important effect is the continuation of the entrance of the "baby boom" generation into the labor market. The number of jobs will have to expand greatly or large numbers of people who are just entering their productive stage will be forced to seek employment outside of New York State. A second major effect of New York State's aging population is the increase in the number of total households (up 9.1 percent from 1970 to 1980), particularly those headed by females (up 20.5 percent from 1970 to 1980).

Table 6. DISTRIBUTION OF NEW YORK STATE POPULATION
BY RACE AND SEX
1970, 1980 AND 1981

Group	1970	1980	1981
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	87.1	83.9	84.5
Male	41.8	39.6	39.6
Female	45.3	44.3	44.9
Nonwhite	12.9	16.1	15.5
Male	6.0	7.5	7.2
Female	6.9	8.6	8.3

SOURCE: University of California, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

There have been major changes in the composition of New York State's population. As seen in Table 6, the trend from 1970 to 1980 toward an increasingly larger proportion of nonwhites in the population is expected to be reversed. From 1970 to 1980 the percentage of whites in the population is anticipated to fall from 87.1 to 83.9. From 1980 to 1981, however, the percentage of whites should rise to 84.5. The percentage of nonwhites should increase from 12.9 in 1970 to 16.1 in 1980 and then fall to 15.5 percent in 1981.

No significant change is predicted for the ratio of males to females; females are expected to account for 52.1 percent of the population and males 47.9 percent of the population in 1981. For persons less than thirty years of age, males will be in the majority.

Labor Force Trends

New York State's labor force, which is the number of persons 16 years of age and over working or actively looking for work, averaged 8,008,000 during 1979. The increase of 2.2 percent over the 1978 figure was the largest in the last decade. Also of significance was that the rise from 1978 to 1979 was the first time in the last 10 years that New York State's labor force as a percentage of the total U.S. labor force did not decline. This is important because the declining share of the U.S. labor force has been used as an indicator of the Empire State's declining economy. Several factors have been responsible for continued labor force growth, even though the State's total population has declined because of out-migration and a lower birth rate. The most important factor for 1979 was the sudden increase in the labor force participation rate for white males. From 1975 to 1978 the rate dropped from 76.5 to 74.9 but jumped to 75.6 in 1979. Other reasons include: an increase in the adult population (16 years and over) and the increasing participation of women and minorities.

Table 7. LABOR FORCE TRENDS, NEW YORK STATE
1970-1979

(Annual averages)

Year	Civilian labor force			
	Total (000's)	Change from previous year		As percent of U.S. labor force
		Number (000's)	Percent	
1970	7,426	-	-	9.0
1971	7,479	+53	+0.7	8.9
1972	7,480	+1	*	8.6
1973	7,415	-65	-0.9	8.4
1974	7,538	+123	+1.7	8.3
1975	7,634	+96	+1.3	8.2
1976	7,685	+51	+0.7	8.1
1977	7,727	+42	+0.5	7.9
1978	7,838	+111	+1.4	7.8
1979	8,008	+170	+2.2	7.8

* Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Employment and Earnings, January 1980.

Labor Force Outlook for 1981

New York State's labor force is expected to average 8,115,000 in Fiscal Year 1981. This figure could range from a low of 8,100,000 to a high of 8,200,000 depending on whether the economy is stronger or weaker than assumed.

The distribution of the labor force by race is not expected to change from 1980 to 1981. Whites will comprise 85.5 percent, blacks 13.3 percent, and other races 1.1 percent, of the labor force. In 1970, whites comprised 88.2 percent of the labor force and blacks 10.8 percent.

The distribution by sex suggests that women will continue to account for an increasing share of the labor force in 1981. Men are expected to comprise 54.3 percent of the total labor force in 1981 compared with 57.2 percent in 1980 and 61.3 percent in 1970. The respective percentages for women are 45.6 in 1981, 42.9 in 1980, and 38.8 in 1970.

The distribution of the labor force by age is not expected to change much except that people over 65 years of age will increase from 3.6 percent in 1980 to 5.0 percent in 1981. Projections for 1981, compared with figures recorded in the 1970 census, show that the percent of the labor force under 35 years of age1/ is expected to be 43.7 percent, up from 37.7 percent in 1970.

Table 8. NEW YORK STATE'S PROJECTED LABOR FORCE
BY RACE, SEX AND AGE
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Age cohort	Males		Females	
	Labor force (000's)	Percent of total labor force[a/]	Labor force (000's)	Percent of total labor force[a/]
White				
16+	3825.3	47.1	3118.2	38.4
16-17	127.1	1.6	147.0	1.8
18-19	168.0	2.1	182.4	2.2
20-24	464.7	5.7	492.3	6.1
25-34	761.7	9.4	676.0	8.3
35-44	760.1	9.4	581.2	7.2
45-64	1277.4	15.7	935.4	11.5
65+	266.4	3.3	104.0	1.3
Black				
16+	537.3	6.6	540.4	6.7
16-17	15.5	0.2	20.5	0.3
18-19	27.2	0.3	31.0	0.4
20-24	77.0	0.9	76.5	0.9
25-34	132.3	1.6	122.7	1.5
35-44	115.8	1.4	125.6	1.5
45-64	153.0	1.9	149.6	1.8
65+	16.5	0.2	14.4	0.2
Other races				
16+	50.7	0.6	43.1	0.5
16-17	1.2	*	1.8	*
18-19	1.7	*	2.1	*
20-24	5.5	0.1	5.4	0.1
25-34	10.6	0.1	9.3	0.1
35-44	13.6	0.2	11.7	0.1
45-64	16.4	0.2	11.9	0.1
65+	1.8	*	0.8	*

* Less than 0.05 percent.

a/ Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: University of California, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

1/ If we assume that the "baby boom" began in 1946, then the oldest members of the "baby boom" will be 35 years old in 1981.

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From 1970 to 1973 the labor force participation rate fell from 57.9 to 56.8 percent according to the Current Population Survey. Since then, the rate has been consistently rising. The overall labor force participation rate by New York State residents 16 years of age and over is expected to continue this climb in 1981.

Detailed projections of labor force participation rates are presented in Table 9.

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
NEW YORK STATE, BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE
1970 AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1981

(Annual averages)

Age cohort	Males		Females	
	1970	FY 1981	1970	FY 1981
16 years of age and over	75.6	71.4	41.3	49.9
White				
16+	76.2	71.9	40.5	49.2
16-17	30.5	44.0	24.0	51.5
18-19	50.7	58.2	48.9	63.9
20-24	75.1	75.3	57.6	71.4
25-34	93.8	88.7	39.8	61.9
35-44	95.4	89.5	46.6	61.3
45-64	89.5	77.4	50.2	50.8
65+	27.9	35.1	10.8	8.7
Black				
16+	70.7	67.7	47.3	54.1
16-17	17.6	27.7	14.6	37.3
18-19	42.5	48.4	39.3	56.2
20-24	68.9	65.3	52.5	64.4
25-34	85.0	82.6	50.5	62.3
35-44	86.1	84.2	55.7	65.9
45-64	80.4	75.9	54.5	55.6
65+	25.4	25.9	15.5	12.8
Other races				
16+	73.1	69.2	46.6	54.1
16-17	18.5	20.1	18.3	46.6
18-19	37.0	42.2	38.6	55.3
20-24	60.7	57.5	52.5	64.4
25-34	88.2	85.8	48.2	59.4
35-44	94.8	91.0	54.5	64.4
45-64	84.2	79.5	54.1	55.3
65+	22.9	23.4	12.2	10.1

SOURCE: U.S. Census (1970) and University of California, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory (FY 1981).

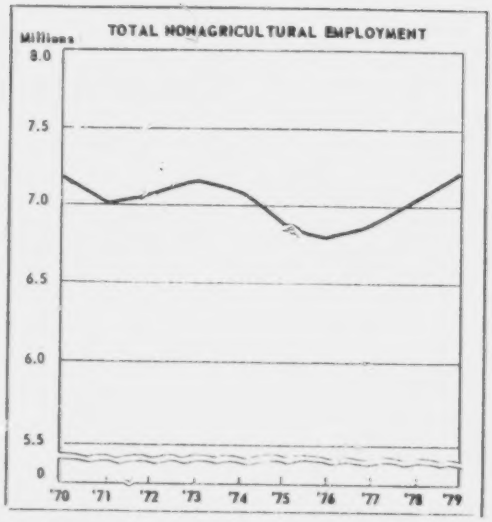
The major impetus for the advance in labor force participation rates has been, and is expected to be, the increased participation rate of females, both white and nonwhite. From 1970 to 1979, the labor force participation rate for women jumped from 41.3 to almost 50.0 percent. Nonwhite females broke through the 50.0 percent barrier in 1979 with a participation rate of 51.0 percent. It is expected to reach 54.1 percent participation in 1981. White females are expected to attain a labor force participation rate of only 49.2 percent in 1981.

The labor force participation rate of males has not followed a continuous trend line, but rather has fluctuated over the past decade. This has been true of both nonwhite and white males.

Recent Trends (1970-1979)

The 1970's have not been a period of steady employment growth for New York State (see Chart A). During the first year of the decade, nonagricultural wage and salary jobs declined 145,000, but then expanded by 27,100 in 1972, and expanded further by 93,700 in 1973. During the mid-70's, the State suffered the effects of the national recession and jobs plummeted by 342,700 during 1974 through 1976. Since 1977, however, the State has shared in the national recovery. Over 385,000 jobs have been gained since the low of 6,789,500 was reached in 1976. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment attained a record 7,174,600 in 1979, an increase of 18,200 jobs over 1970, the previous high for this decade.

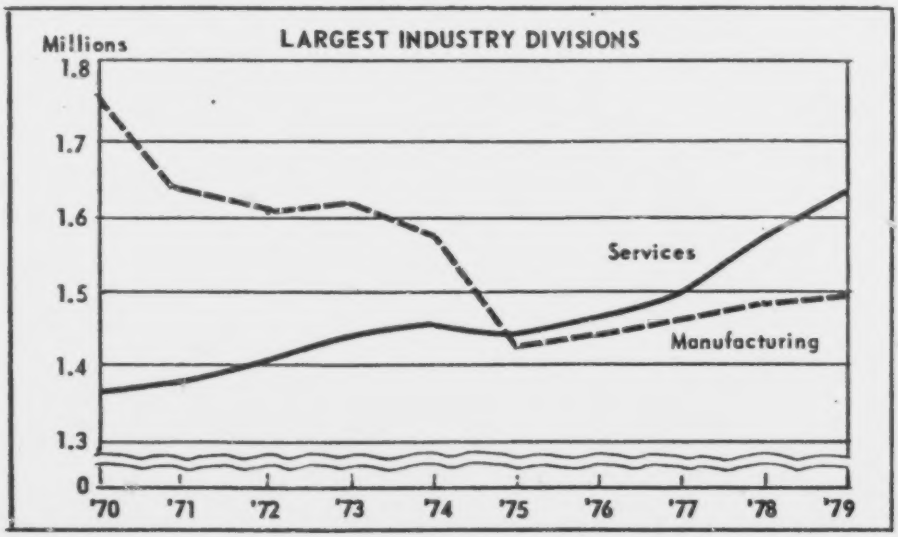
Chart A



The pace of New York's recovery of jobs lost during the '74-'75 recession lagged behind the nation's so that the State's share of the nation's jobs was adversely affected. In 1970, 10.1 percent of all wage and salary jobs in the nation were located in the State but by 1979, this had dropped to 8.0 percent.

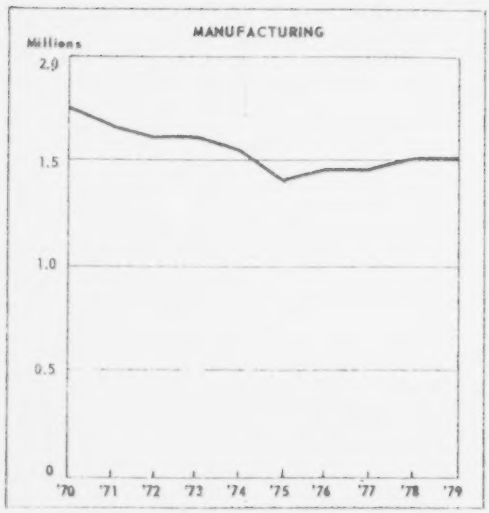
During the 1970's, there was also a change in the mix of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the State. In 1970, service jobs accounted for 19 percent of the total nonagricultural jobs in the State. Over the decade, service jobs as a proportion of total nonagricultural wage and salary employment grew each year, surpassing manufacturing as the largest industry division in 1975, and reaching 22.8 percent in 1979, as shown in Chart B. Table 11 compares the annual averages for 1978 and 1979 by detailed industry.

Chart B



Industry Employment Developments

Chart C

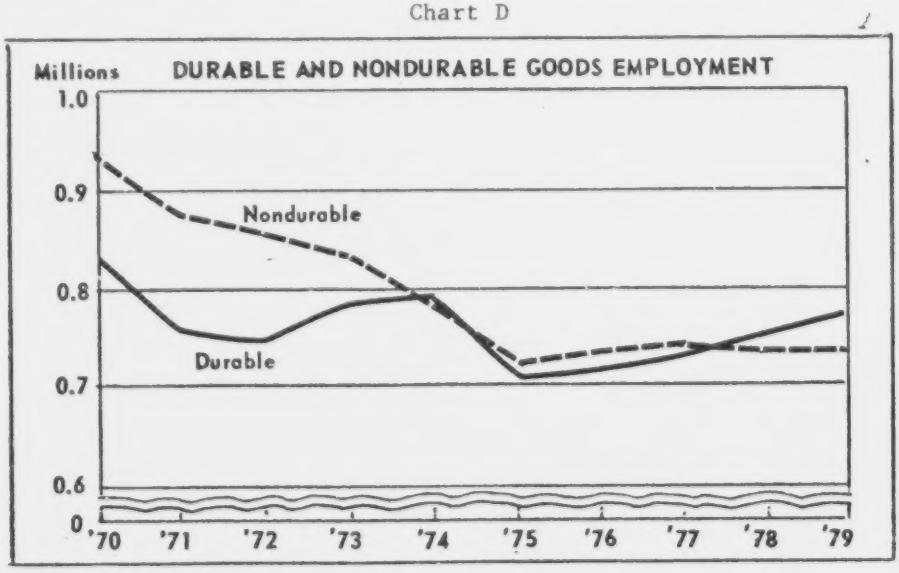


Manufacturing. Manufacuring, both in the number of jobs and as a percentage of total nonagricultural wage and salary employment, declined over the decade. In 1970, manufacturing accounted for 25 percent of nonfarm employment; in 1979, it comprised 21 percent. By comparison, nationwide manufacturing employment during the period fell from 27.5 to 23.0 percent. Statewide manufacturing employment reached its lowest point of the decade in 1975; followed by recovery each year from 1976 to 1979. Despite the improvement since 1975, the number of manufacturing jobs was still 261,700 or 15 percent lower in 1979 than in 1970.

Durable goods manufacturing. Despite steady recovery from a 30-year low of 701,900 in 1975, durable goods jobs in 1979 remained under the 1970 level. Nearly all industries in the durable goods segment contributed to the 1970-1979 downturn, with the largest setbacks centered in primary metals (-16,800), electrical machinery (-13,400), and fabricated metals (-10,700). Two industries--instruments and the lumber and wood products category--gained from 1970 to 1979: +3,800 and +900, respectively.

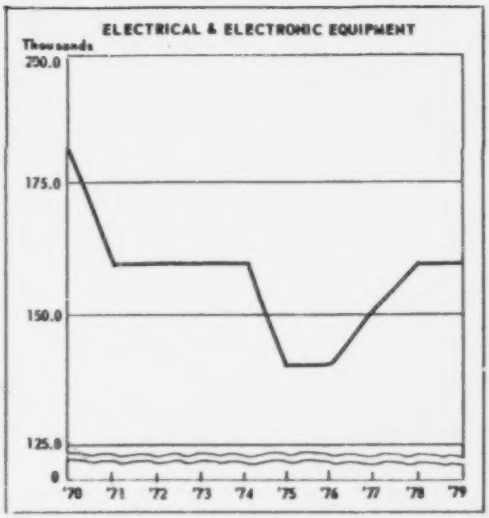
Growth occurred in all durable goods industries beginning in 1975, with major impetus provided by electrical machinery (+22,300) and nonelectrical machinery (+17,700). In 1978, durable goods manufacturing surpassed nondurable goods in the number of employees and held this lead in 1979 (see Chart D). Generally,this results in higher earnings data for manufacturing employees because of the higher wages paid in "hard goods" industries.

Chart D



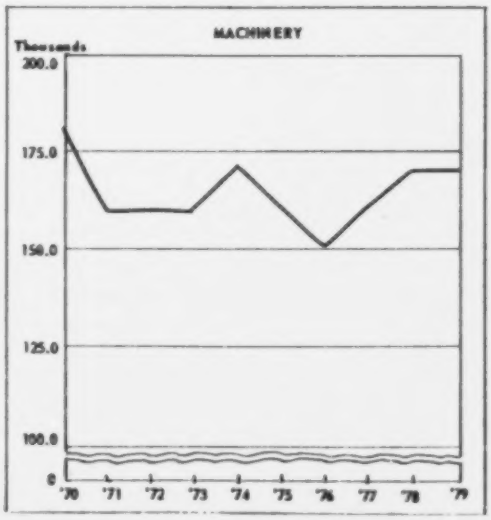
Electrical machinery manufacturing. Statewide, jobs in the electrical machinery manufacturing group rose for the fourth consecutive year, reaching 163,500 in 1979. This was the largest increase (+7,900 jobs or 5.1 percent) in the durables group from 1978 to 1979. The largest gains within electrical machinery occurred in electrical components and accessories (up 3,400 jobs or 9.0 percent), communication equipment (up 2,000 or 4.7 percent), electrical lighting and wiring equipment (up 1,600 or 6.4 percent), and other electrical equipment and supplies (up 1,200 or 9.7 percent). Gains in employment in electrical machinery manufacturing occurred in several major areas, including the Nassau-Suffolk SMSA (+3,300), Westchester County (+1,600), Rochester SMSA (+600), and Buffalo SMSA (+400).

Chart E



Machinery manufacturing. Employment in nonelectrical machinery swelled 6,700 or 4.0 percent from 1978 to a total of 173,500 in 1979. This was the third consecutive year in which an increase in employment was registered for this group, and the highest annual average recorded since 1974. Components contributing to this increase were office, computing and accounting machines (+2,500 jobs or 4.8 percent), general industrial machinery (+1,300 jobs or 4.9 percent), metalworking machinery (+1,000 jobs or 5.0 percent), and other nonelectrical machinery (+1,000 jobs or 5.8 percent). Areas experiencing a rise in machinery manufacturing employment over the year included Westchester County (+1,700) and the Rochester SMSA (+1,700).

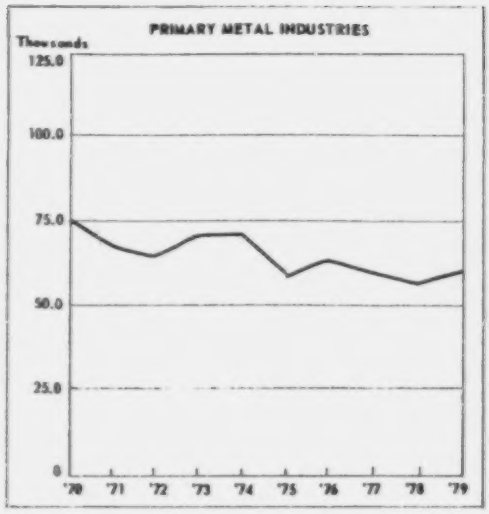
Chart F



Instruments and related products manufacturing. This industry increased 3,700 or 3.0 percent over the year to a level of 127,200 jobs. The total was surpassed only once during the period 1970-1979; in 1974, when instruments manufacturing employment totaled 129,100. The Rochester Area accounted for over half (+1,900) of the statewide increase in instruments employment over the year. Within the instruments manufacturing group, photographic equipment supplies rose by 2.7 percent or 2,000 jobs over the year. Manufacturing of engineering and scientific instruments and measuring and controlling devices each experienced increases of 600 jobs (or 5.8 and 5.9 percent, respectively); jobs in ophthalmic goods rose by 500 (+5.6 percent); and medical instruments and supplies by 400 (+3.1 percent).

Primary metals manufacturing. Employment in primary metals manufacturing grew by 1,900 or 3.4 percent from 1978 to 58,500 jobs in 1979. This trend follows declines in employment during the 2 previous years. Employment in this group has fluctuated over the decade, and the current employment level is well below that of 1970 (75,300).

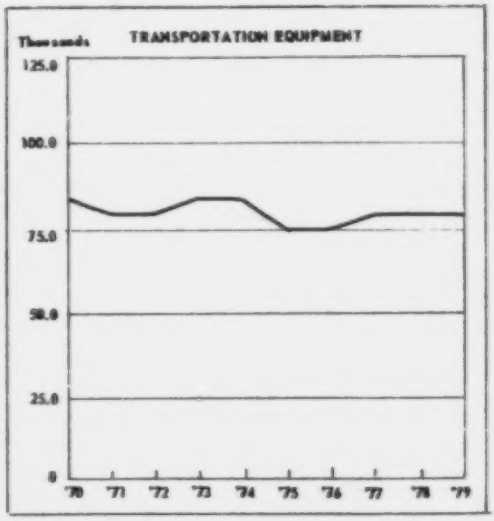
Chart G



Stone, clay and glass products manufacturing. Jobs in this group strengthened 1,100 (+2.8 percent) from 1978 to 40,600 in 1979. This industry group has experienced small but steady increases for the past 3 years. The glass and glassware employment group rose by 500 jobs or 4.6 percent and the miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products group expanded by 600 jobs or 4.7 percent.

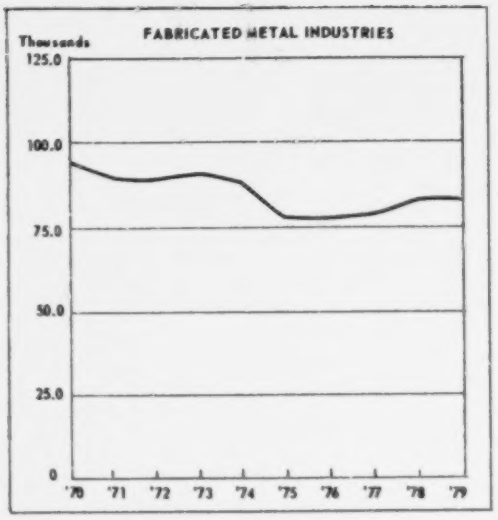
Transportation equipment manufacturing. The transportation equipment industry employed an average of 81,800 workers in 1979, an increase of 1,000 or 1.2 percent over 1978. The increase occurred in aircraft and parts manufacturing (+1,500 or 5.3 percent) and motor vehicles and equipment (+1,300 or 3.1 percent), offsetting declines in "other transportation equipment." Upswings in transportation equipment manufacturing in 1979 occurred in the Buffalo SMSA (+700), Nassau-Suffolk SMSA (+700), Westchester County (+200), and the Syracuse SMSA (+100).

Chart H



Lumber and wood products manufacturing. After holding steady for 2 consecutive years, there was an uptrend in lumber and wood products manufacturing employment. Jobs in this group were hiked by 1,000 to 15,500, the highest employment level for the lumber and wood products group since 1973.

Chart I



Fabricated metals manufacturing. Employment in fabricated metals rose a modest 300 or 0.4 percent, to a total of 84,500 jobs in 1979. Increases in employment within this group occurred in fabricated structural metal products (+700 jobs) and screw machine products, bolts, etc. manufacturing (+400 jobs). These upturns more than offset declines in cutlery, hand-tools, and hardware (-400 jobs) and other fabricated metal products (-400 jobs). Miscellaneous fabricated metal products manufacturing was unchanged over the year.

Furniture and fixtures manufacturing. Statewide, employment inched upward by 100 jobs or 0.4 percent in furniture and fixtures manufacturing. Advances in partitions and fixtures manufacturing (up 4.1 percent or 300 jobs) and other furniture and fixtures (up 4.8 percent or 300 jobs) were balanced by reductions of 600 in household furniture manufacturing.

Nondurable goods manufacturing. In contrast to durable goods manufacturing which picked up over 23,000 jobs from 1978 to 1979, the nondurables group lost 6,000 jobs over the year. Manufacturers of food and kindred products, textile mill products, apparel and other finished fabric products, paper and allied products, petroleum refining and related industries, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries all experienced cutbacks from 1978 to 1979. The hardest hit was apparel and other finished products manufacturing, which contracted by 4,000 jobs. Printing and publishing was the only industry in which jobs increased significantly, up 4,100 or 2.7 percent from 1978 to 1979.

The nondurables job count of 730,000 in 1979 was down 202,600 from 1970, as opposed to a gap of slightly under 60,000 durable goods jobs for the same period. The apparel industry was the hardest hit among all manufacturing industries, down 68,300 jobs from 1970. Among nondurables industries, employment in food manufacturing (-32,300) and printing and publishing (-24,700) registered large declines from 1970.

Printing and publishing. This group experienced a large job increase for the third year in a row. From 1978 to 1979 employment rose by 4,100 or 2.7 percent. Specific industries contributing to the job increase over the year included newspapers (up 1,000 or 3.0 percent), commercial printing (up 1,000 jobs or 2.6 percent) and books (up 900 jobs or 3.9 percent).

In New York City, printing and publishing jobs swelled by 3,000 in 1979, reflecting to some extent the settlement of the newspaper strike. New York City-based jobs also accounted for much of the gain in the State's total of printing and publishing workers.

The printing industry's 1979 job count of 154,500 was 6,400 below the prerecession (1973) level.

Chart J

Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products. In 1979, for the fourth year in a row, employment rose in this industry group, gaining 700 jobs from 1978, an increase of 2.2 percent. Miscellaneous plastic products contributed most of the increase, 2.1 percent or 600 jobs. Total employment in the rubber and miscellaneous plastic products manufacturing group surpassed both the 1970 peak of 29,300 and 1973 prerecession peak of 32,700 to reach an all-time high of 33,100 in 1979.

Tobacco products manufacturing. This is a small industry in New York State. It employed 2,700 persons in 1979, up 100 jobs from 1978 marking the third consecutive year of increase.

Apparel manufacturing. Employment in the State's largest nondurable goods industry fell by 4,000 from 1978 to 1979 to 180,900. This was only 100 higher than the all-time low of 180,800 recorded in 1975 for the 32-year long continuous series of comparable estimates.

Most of the decline since 1978 has occurred in the manufacture of men's and boys' suits and coats (down 1,500 jobs or 11 percent) and women's, children's and infants' undergarments (down 1,400 jobs or 11.5 percent). The loss of apparel manufacturing jobs has been due primarily to increasing foreign imports. In New York City, jobs in this group fell by 4,100 in 1979.

Chart K

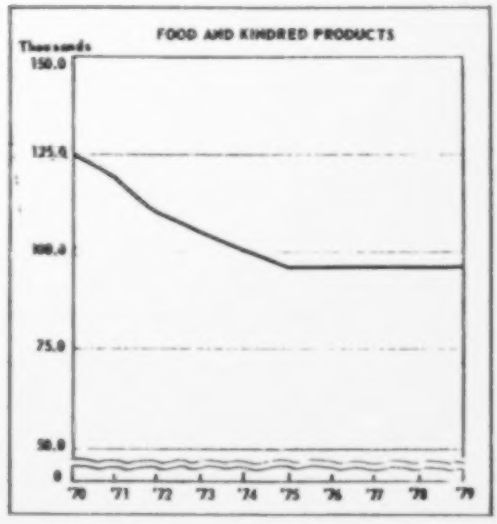
Textiles manufacturing. Employment in this group narrowed by 3,900 or 9.5 percent over the year. The loss occurred primarily in knitting mills (-2,600 jobs or 11.1 percent), dyeing and finishing textiles-except wool and knit (-600 jobs or 15.8 percent), and broadwoven fabric mills (-400 jobs or 8.3 percent). Textiles manufacturing employment declined for the sixth consecutive year in 1979.

Most of the job loss occurred in the New York City and Nassau-Suffolk areas, which together accounted for 90 percent of the decline.

Miscellaneous products manufacturing. Employment in this industry group continued the downtrend which began in 1978, falling 1,900 (-2.9 percent) to 64,100 in 1979. The 1979 job count stood 21,700 below the 1970 level of 85,800 jobs, and 15,500 below the 1973 prerecession job level of 79,600. Contributing to the decrease were costume jewelry and notions (down 1,300 jobs or 12.3 percent).

Food products manufacturing. There were 94,600 jobs in food processing in 1979, off 600 or 0.6 percent from 1978. The 1979 level was 32,300 jobs below that of the 1970 total of 126,900, and 12,000 below the prerecession (1973) level of 106,600 jobs.

Chart L



Over the year, employment increased in only three components of the food industry: meat products (+400 or 4.9 percent), grain mill products (+100 jobs or 1.7 percent), and other food and kindred products (+600 or 2.5 percent). Declines in all other areas of food processing more than offset these increases, however. Among the largest declines were sugar and confectionery products which lost 800 jobs (-8.2 percent) and bakery products down 700 (-3.8 percent) to 17,600.

Across the State, food production employment contracted in New York City (-1,000), the Albany SMSA (-200), Buffalo SMSA (-100), and Nassau-Suffolk (-100).

Petroleum refining and related manufacturing. Employment in this group shrank 400 (-5.2 percent) to 7,300 in 1979. Employment in petroleum refining in New York State has fallen steadily since 1972.

Paper and allied products manufacturing. Employment in the paper industry edged downward by 100 jobs (-0.2 percent) to 52,300. This placed the 1979 employment level 10,800 jobs below the 1970 level.

Within the paper industry, employment increases in 1979 occurred in paper mills-except building paper (+200 or 1.7 percent) and miscellaneous converted paper products (+200 jobs or 1.0 percent). Declines in employment occurred in other paper and allied products (-400 jobs, down 11.1 percent) and paperboard containers and boxes (-100 jobs, down 0.6 percent).

Chemicals and allied products manufacturing. Employment in this industry remained unchanged at 73,500 from 1978 to 1979. This was 14,300 jobs below the 1970 level and 3,300 jobs below the 1973 level. Within the chemicals manufacturing group in 1979, drugs gained 300 jobs (+1.4 percent) as did other chemicals and allied products (+4.1 percent), while plastics, materials and synthetics inched upward by 100 jobs (+1.7 percent). These expansions were counterbalanced by contractions in industrial inorganic chemicals (-300), soap, cleaners and toilet goods (-200) and organic chemicals (-200).

Leather products manufacturing. As in the chemical industry, employment was virtually unchanged in leather products manufacturing from 1978 to 1979. The 1978-1979 job level of 29,700 was 14,300 below the 1970 job level, and 6,200 below the prerecession (1973) job level.

In 1979, employment in handbags and personal leather goods production rose 600, while footwear (except rubber) manufacturing jobs fell 400.

Nonmanufacturing. In 1979, nonmanufacturing accounted for 80 percent of all nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in New York State, up from 75 percent in 1970. The number of nonmanufacturing jobs in New York State has been on the increase for the last 3 years. In 1979, nonmanufacturing jobs were up 111,800 (+2.0 percent) from 1978, to a record high of 5,675,800. All major industries in the nonmanufacturing sector except government shared in the employment increase. The construction industry experienced employment growth for the third consecutive year, as did finance, insurance and real estate. The transportation and public utilities industry experienced its second year of growth in 1979, reversing the steady decline in this industry from 1971 to 1978. Services employment continued to grow, as it has each year since 1975, and the trade industry posted a fourth year of job increases.

Nationwide in 1979, nonmanufacturing jobs accounted for 75 percent of nonagricultural wage and salary employment. Nonmanufacturing jobs increased at a higher rate (+3.9 percent) nationally than statewide over the year.

Services and miscellaneous. The services industry, the largest industry division in New York State, picked up 64,800 jobs (+4.1 percent) from 1978 to reach a new high of 1,635,400. Services employment has accelerated every year during the decade except in 1975. The job count for this group grew 20 percent during the 1970's, and was minimally affected by the last recession. Services employment accounted for 23 percent of all nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in the State in 1979, compared with the national average of less than 20 percent.

All major labor areas of the State experienced the upswing in service jobs in 1979.

Wholesale and retail trade. Wholesale and retail trade employment combined added 21,300 workers in 1979 for a total job count of 1,476,000. Wholesale trade expanded by 6,900 jobs or 1.6 percent over the year, while retail trade grew by 14,500 jobs or 1.4 percent. In all, retail trade accounted for 14 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in New York State in 1979.

Since 1970, trade employment in the State has risen by 31,000 or slightly over 2 percent. Currently, trade employment stands at the highest level ever, 16,300 more than the prerecession (1973) total of 1,459,700 jobs.

Trade employment advanced in all major areas of New York State except the Binghamton and Elmira SMSA's, where it dropped by 200 and 300 jobs, respectively. Large expansions in trade jobs occurred in the Nassau-Suffolk (+7,700), Albany (+2,400), and Syracuse (+2,000) SMSA's.

Chart M

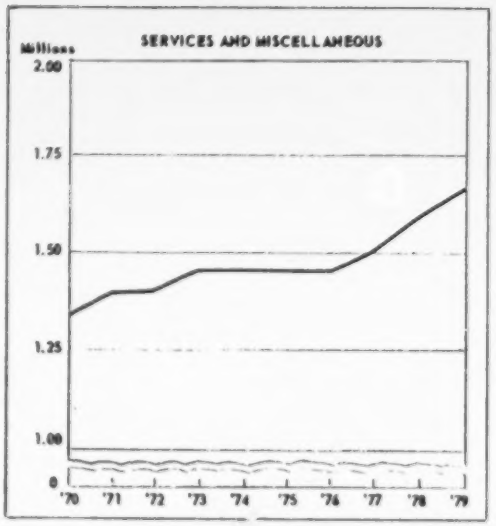
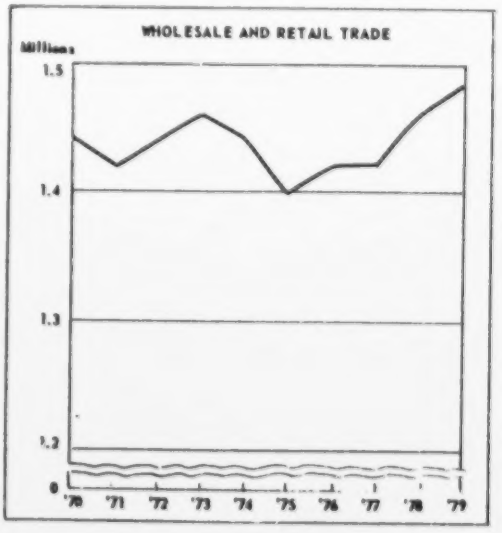
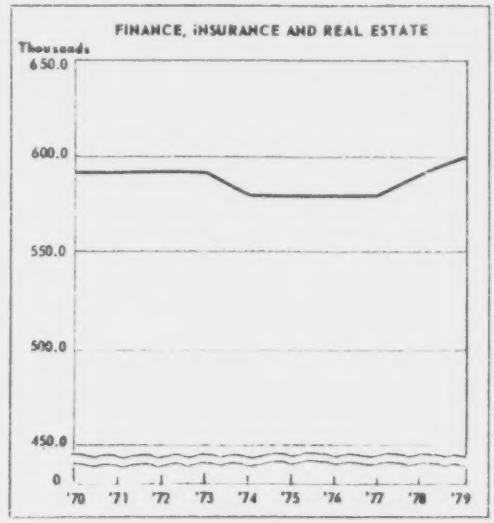


Chart N



Finance, insurance and real estate. Jobs in this category rose 2.7 percent or 16,100 in 1979 to 603,000. This surpassed the 1970 job count for the group (592,100)-the previous high for the decade-thus establishing a new high for the finance, insurance and real estate job count. Since 1976, (the low for this group) the job level has risen each year.

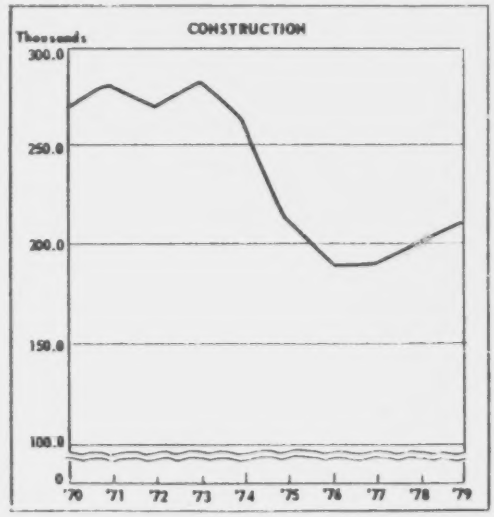
Chart O



Within the finance, insurance and real estate industry, employment increases occurred in: banking (+8,000 jobs or 4 percent); security and commodity brokers (+4,900 jobs or 6.6 percent); insurance agents and brokers (+1,800 jobs or 3.9 percent); credit agencies other than banks, holding and other investments firms (1,400 jobs or 3.9 percent); and insurance carriers (+400 jobs or 0.3 percent). Declines in employment in the industry occurred in the real estate-insurance sector (-300 jobs or 0.3 percent). Employment in this sector in 1979 rose in all major areas of the State.

Construction. In 1979, construction employment in New York State increased for the third consecutive year. Jobs in this group totaled 206,600, up 7,400 or 3.7 percent from 1978. However, the 1979 job count is still considerably below the prerecession and decade-high count of 283,000 in 1973.

Chart P



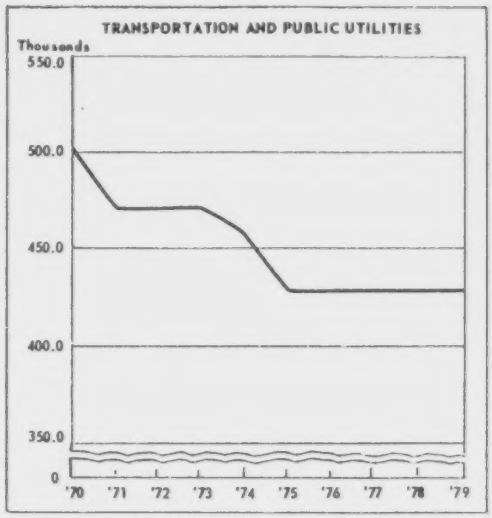
Within the construction industry, employment rose by 4.9 percent (+6,100 jobs) in construction-special trade contracting to 131,800. Jobs also grew in the nonbuilding-general contracting industry by 3.1 percent (+1,000) and in building construction-general contracting by 0.7 percent (+300 jobs).

Increases in construction jobs occurred in New York City (+4,100), the Nassau-Suffolk (+1,200), the Buffalo (+400), Syracuse (+900), and Albany (+300) SMSA's. Declines occurred in the Binghamton and Poughkcepsie Areas (-200 each) and Rochester and Utica Areas (-100 each).

Transportation and public utilities. Employment in this industry group rose by 3,400 (+0.8 percent) to 433,700 jobs in 1979. During the 1970's, this industry fell from an employment high of 500,600 in 1970 to a low of 425,300 in 1977.

During the year (1978-1979), employment broadened in communication (+3,800 jobs or 3 percent), telephone and telegraph (+1,900 jobs or 1.9 percent) and air transportation (+500 jobs or 0.9 percent). Employment in electric, gas and sanitary services was unchanged over the year. Employment fell in railroad transportation (-600 jobs or 2.7 percent) and other transportation (-200 jobs or -0.1 percent).

Chart Q

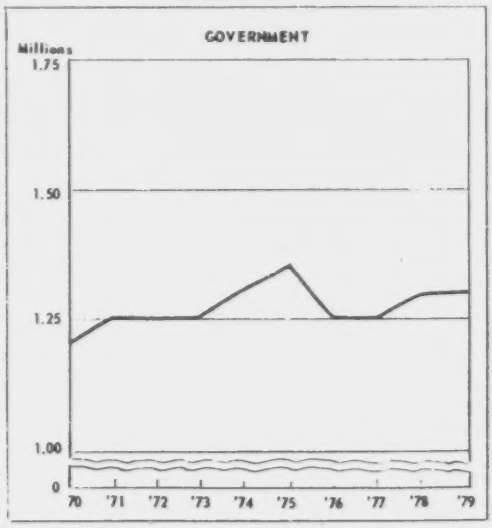


The most significant increase in transportation, communication and public utilities jobs to occur in a local area in 1979 was in Westchester County, where employment advanced by 1,000. Other gains in this job group took place in the Syracuse (+700), Nassau-Suffolk (+600), Buffalo (+500), Albany (+300) and Binghamton (+100) Areas. Declines in employment for this group occurred in New York City (-200) and the Poughkeepsie SMSA (-100).

Government. Public sector employment in New York State fell 800 or 0.1 percent in 1979 to 1,315,200 jobs. Over the decade, employment in this sector rose steadily from 1970 to 1975, but declined in 1976 and 1977.

Within the government sector, employment on the Federal level in New York State fell by 1,100 jobs or 0.7 percent, and local government jobs fell by 5,700 or 0.6 percent. State government employment advanced by 6,000 jobs or 2.5 percent.

Chart R



Government employment in the Nassau-Suffolk Area declined sharply (-4,600) over the year. Most of this decrease occurred in the local government sector. In New York City, government jobs dropped by 200. An increase in State jobs (+1,200) was not large enough to offset declines in Federal (-600) and local (-800) employment. The Buffalo Area also experienced a decline in government jobs (-200) in 1979. In many cases, local government jobs were lost in large measure due to the layoffs of CETA participants who had completed 18 months of service, the program limitation.

Advances in government employment occurred in the Albany (+1,600) and Poughkeepsie (+1,400) Areas. All of the gain in the Albany Area occurred on the State level, and offset losses on the Federal and local levels. Upswings in government jobs also occurred in the Rochester (+800), Syracuse (+700), Binghamton (+200), and Elmira (+100) Areas.

Table 10. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK STATE, 1970-1979

(Annual averages in thousands)

Industry	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total	7,156.4	7,011.4	7,038.5	7,132.2	7,076.0	6,829.9	6,789.5	6,857.6	7,045.2	7,174.6
Manufacturing	1,760.6	1,633.5	1,602.2	1,619.1	1,574.6	1,421.9	1,438.9	1,459.6	1,481.2	1,498.9
Durable goods	828.1	757.8	750.3	784.6	788.3	701.9	707.2	722.6	745.3	768.8
Nondurable goods	932.6	875.8	852.0	834.4	786.3	719.9	731.7	737.0	736.0	730.0
Nonmanufacturing	5,395.6	5,377.8	5,436.3	5,513.1	5,501.4	5,408.1	5,350.6	5,391.2	5,564.0	5,675.8
Construction	270.5	275.8	272.3	283.0	261.2	211.7	189.4	190.2	199.2	206.6
Transportation and public utilities	500.6	471.7	472.8	470.2	456.8	434.0	428.1	425.3	430.3	433.7
Trade	1,445.7	1,422.3	1,445.0	1,459.7	1,441.7	1,402.3	1,414.4	1,427.6	1,454.7	1,476.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	592.1	589.1	591.3	586.3	581.7	577.3	575.3	577.8	586.9	603.0
Services	1,360.8	1,371.7	1,404.0	1,438.0	1,450.8	1,446.7	1,462.7	1,492.6	1,570.6	1,635.4
Mining	7.9	7.4	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.3	5.9
Government	1,218.0	1,239.8	1,243.9	1,268.6	1,301.9	1,328.7	1,273.6	1,270.8	1,316.0	1,315.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

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Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978 AND 1979

(Annual averages in thousands)

Industry	1979	1978	Change 1978-1979	
			Net	Percent
Total nonagricultural employment	7,174.6	7,045.2	+129.4	+1.8
Manufacturing	1,498.9	1,481.2	+17.7	+1.2
Durable goods	768.8	745.3	+23.5	+3.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	15.5	14.5	+1.0	+6.9
Furniture and fixtures	23.9	23.8	+0.1	+0.4
Household furniture	9.6	10.2	-0.6	-5.9
Partitions and fixtures	7.7	7.4	+0.3	+4.1
Other furniture and fixtures	6.5	6.2	+0.3	+4.8
Stone, clay and glass products	40.6	39.5	+1.1	+2.8
Glass and glassware	11.3	10.8	+0.5	+4.6
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	13.5	12.9	+0.6	+4.7
Other stone, clay and glass products	15.7	15.9	-0.2	-1.3
Primary metals industries	58.5	56.6	+1.9	+3.4
Blast furnaces, steel mills	20.9	20.5	+0.4	+2.0
Iron and steel foundries	9.4	9.2	+0.2	+2.2
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	14.6	13.6	+1.0	+7.4
Nonferrous foundries	6.7	6.5	+0.2	+3.1
Other primary metals	7.0	6.9	+0.1	+1.4
Fabricated metal products	84.5	84.2	+0.3	+0.4
Cutlery, hand tools and hardware	11.4	11.8	-0.4	-3.4
Fabricated structural metal products	23.2	22.5	+0.7	+3.1
Screw machine products	6.2	5.8	+0.4	+6.9
Metal forgings and stampings	16.0	16.1	-0.1	-0.6
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	10.4	10.4	0.0	0.0
Other fabricated metal products	17.2	17.6	-0.4	-2.3
Machinery (except electrical)	173.5	166.8	+6.7	+4.0
Engines and turbines	17.7	18.5	-0.8	-4.3
Construction, mining and related machinery	8.4	8.0	+0.4	+5.0
Metalworking machinery	20.9	19.9	+1.0	+5.0
Special industrial machinery (except metalworking machinery)	14.1	13.5	+0.6	+4.4
General industrial machinery	28.0	26.7	+1.3	+4.9
Office, computing and accounting machinery	54.4	51.9	+2.5	+4.8
Refrigeration and service industry machinery	11.8	11.1	+0.7	+6.3
Other machinery (except electrical)	18.2	17.2	+1.0	+5.8

Table 11. (continued)

Industry	1979	1978	Change 1978-1979	
			Net	Percent
Electrical machinery	163.5	155.6	+7.9	+5.1
Electrical industrial apparatus	22.4	22.5	-0.1	-0.4
Household appliances	6.0	5.8	+0.2	+3.4
Electrical lighting and wiring equipment	26.5	24.9	+1.6	+6.4
Radio and TV receiving equipment	9.6	9.9	-0.3	-3.0
Communication equipment	44.4	42.4	+2.0	+4.7
Electronic components and accessories	41.2	37.8	+3.4	+9.0
Other electrical equipment and supplies	13.6	12.4	+1.2	+9.7
Transportation equipment	81.8	80.8	+1.0	+1.2
Motor vehicles and equipment	42.7	41.4	+1.3	+3.1
Aircraft and parts	29.8	28.3	+1.5	+5.3
Other transportation equipment	9.3	11.0	-1.7	-15.5
Instruments and related products	127.2	123.5	+3.7	+3.0
Engineering and scientific instruments	10.9	10.3	+0.6	+5.8
Measuring, controlling devices	10.7	10.1	+0.6	+5.9
Medical instruments and supplies	13.1	12.7	+0.4	+3.1
Ophthalmic goods	9.4	8.9	+0.5	+5.6
Photographic equipment and supplies	76.8	74.8	+2.0	+2.7
Other instruments and related products	6.2	6.6	-0.4	-6.1
Nondurable goods	730.0	736.0	-6.0	-0.8
Food and kindred products	94.6	95.2	-0.6	-0.6
Meat products	8.5	8.1	+0.4	+4.9
Canning and preserving	13.4	13.5	-0.1	-0.7
Grain mill products	5.9	5.8	+0.1	+17.2
Bakery products	17.6	18.3	-0.7	-3.8
Sugar and confectionery products	9.0	9.8	-0.8	-8.2
Beverages	16.1	16.2	-0.1	-0.6
Other food and kindred products	24.2	23.6	+0.6	+2.5
Tobacco manufacturers	2.7	2.6	+0.1	+3.8
Textile mill products	37.3	41.2	-3.9	-9.5
Broadwoven fabric mills	4.4	4.8	-0.4	-8.3
Knitting mills	20.9	23.5	-2.6	-11.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool and knit)	3.2	3.8	-0.6	-15.8
Other textile mill products	8.8	9.0	-0.2	-2.2
Apparel and other finished fabric products	180.9	184.9	-4.0	-2.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats	12.1	13.6	-1.5	-11.0
Men's and boys' furnishings	15.7	15.9	-0.2	-1.3
Women's, misses' and juniors' outerwear	89.0	88.7	+0.3	+0.3
Women's, children's and infants' undergarments	10.8	12.2	-1.4	-11.5
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	11.7	11.9	-0.2	-1.7
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	25.3	25.6	-0.3	-1.2
Other apparel and textile products	16.3	17.1	-0.8	-4.7

Table 11. (continued)

Industry	1979	1978	Change 1978-1979	
			Net	Percent
Paper and allied products	52.3	52.4	-0.1	-0.2
Paper mills (except building paper)	12.0	11.8	+0.2	+1.7
Miscellaneous converted paper products	20.6	20.4	+0.2	+1.0
Paperboard containers and boxes	16.5	16.6	-0.1	-0.6
Other paper and allied products	3.2	3.6	-0.4	-11.1
Printing, publishing and allied industries	154.5	150.4	+4.1	+2.7
Newspapers	34.0	33.0	+1.0	+3.0
Periodicals	26.2	25.7	+0.5	+1.9
Books	24.2	23.3	+0.9	+3.9
Commercial printing	38.9	37.9	+1.0	+2.6
Blankbooks and bookbinding	8.8	8.8	0.0	0.0
Printing trade services	8.3	8.0	+0.3	+3.8
Other printing and publishing	14.1	13.7	+0.4	+2.9
Chemicals and allied products	73.5	73.5	0.0	0.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	8.1	8.4	-0.3	-3.6
Plastics, materials and synthetics	6.1	6.0	+0.1	+1.7
Drugs	21.6	21.3	+0.3	+1.4
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	18.8	19.0	-0.2	-1.1
Industrial organic chemicals	11.2	11.4	-0.2	-1.8
Other chemicals and allied products	7.7	7.4	+0.3	+4.1
Petroleum refining and related industries	7.3	7.7	-0.4	-5.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	33.1	32.4	+0.7	+2.2
Rubber and rubber products	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous plastic products	28.9	28.3	+0.6	+2.1
Leather and leather products	29.7	29.7	0.0	0.0
Footwear (except rubber)	9.5	9.9	-0.4	-4.0
Handbags and personal leather goods	11.2	10.6	+0.6	+5.7
Other leather and leather products	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	64.1	66.0	-1.9	-2.9
Jewelry, silverware and plated ware	17.7	18.6	-0.9	-4.8
Toys and sporting goods	14.3	14.2	+0.1	+0.7
Pens, pencils, office and art supplies	4.3	4.4	-0.1	-2.3
Costume jewelry and notions	9.3	10.6	-1.3	-12.3
Other miscellaneous	18.5	18.2	+0.3	+1.6
Mining	5.9	6.3	-0.4	-6.3
Construction	206.6	199.2	+7.4	+3.7
Building construction-general contracting	41.9	41.6	+0.3	+0.7
Nonbuilding construction-general contracting	32.9	31.9	+1.0	+3.1
Construction-special trade contracting	131.8	125.7	+6.1	+4.9
Transportation and public utilities	433.7	430.3	+3.4	+0.8
Railroad transportation	21.6	22.2	-0.6	-2.7

Table 11. (continued)

Industry	1979	1978	Change 1978-1979 Net	Change 1978-1979 Percent
Air transportation	56.3	55.8	+0.5	+0.9
Other transportation	170.2	170.4	-0.2	-0.1
Communication	128.8	125.0	+3.8	+3.0
Telephone and telegraph	100.2	98.3	+1.9	+1.9
Electric, gas and sanitary services	56.9	56.9	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and retail trade	1,476.0	1,454.7	+21.3	+1.5
Wholesale trade	448.5	441.6	+6.9	+1.6
Retail trade	1,027.5	1,013.0	+14.5	+1.4
Building material, hardware, farm equipment	28.7	28.1	+0.6	+2.1
General merchandise	174.5	176.5	-2.0	-1.1
Department stores	151.4	153.7	-2.3	-1.5
Food	179.4	175.3	+4.1	+2.3
Auto dealers and service stations	87.4	90.9	-3.5	-3.9
Apparel and accessories	84.7	84.1	+0.6	+0.7
Furniture and fixtures	41.3	40.9	+0.4	+1.0
Eating and drinking places	295.6	283.7	+11.9	+4.2
Miscellaneous retail stores	135.8	133.5	+2.3	+1.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	603.0	586.9	+16.1	+2.7
Banking	206.5	198.5	+8.0	+4.0
Security and commodity brokers	79.1	74.2	+4.9	+6.6
Insurance carriers	119.9	119.5	+0.4	+0.3
Insurance agents and brokers	47.4	45.6	+1.8	+3.9
Real estate combined with insurance	112.5	112.8	-0.3	-0.3
Credit agencies other than banks, holding and other investments	37.6	36.2	+1.4	+3.9
Services and miscellaneous	1,635.4	1,570.6	+64.8	+4.1
Hotels (year round)	49.9	49.0	+0.9	+1.8
Hospitals (nongovernmental)	245.8	241.8	+4.0	+1.7
Government	1,315.2	1,316.0	-0.8	-0.1
Federal	161.0	162.1	-1.1	-0.7
State	246.1	240.1	+6.0	+2.5
Local	908.1	913.8	-5.7	-0.6

Industry Hours, Earnings and Turnover

Hours worked. In 1979 the length of the workweek for factory production employees in New York State averaged 39.6 hours, down 0.2 hour from the 1978 average, and below the national average of 40.2 hours in 1979. Declines in average weekly hours occurred in half the 18 manufacturing industries listed in Table 12, with the largest decrease occurring in fabricated metals production (-0.7 hour). The length of the average workweek was unchanged in four of the manufacturing industries, while increases occurred in the remaining five.

Manufacturing industries with the longest workweeks in 1979 included paper products (42.5 hours), transportation equipment (42.4 hours), nonelectrical machinery (42.0 hours), stone, clay and glass (41.8 hours), and chemicals (41.7 hours).

The average workweek of nonsupervisory workers in the selected nonmanufacturing industries, except wholesale and retail trade, lengthened over the year. The largest increase occurred in telephone and telegraph (+0.8 hour), followed by construction (+0.4 hour).

Nonmanufacturing industries with the longest average workweeks Statewide in 1979 included: electric, gas and sanitary services (42.8 hours), and telephone and telegraph (40.8 hours).

Weekly earnings. Manufacturing production workers in New York State earned an average of $260.17 in 1979, up $18.19 per week from 1978. The rise in manufacturing earnings of 7.5 percent in 1979 did not keep pace with an 11.0 percent rise in the cost of living for the same year.[1] Some manufacturing industries in New York State fared even worse than the overall percentage increase in manufacturing earnings indicates. For example, average weekly earnings of fabricated metals production workers rose only 3.7 percent or $9.59 over the year; textile manufacturing workers received a 4.8 percent increase in average weekly earnings in 1979.

Some components of the manufacturing industry did achieve an increase of greater than 7.5 percent (although none kept pace with the percentage rise in the cost of living) over the year in average weekly earnings. Among those were: nonelectrical machinery (up $26.82 or 9.6 percent); primary metals (up $31.56 or 9.3 percent); and instruments (up $25.70 or 9.2 percent).

Nationwide, 1979 average weekly earnings of factory workers amounted to $268.94, or $8.77 higher than the Statewide figure. The higher national figure is due to several factors including a longer average workweek (40.2 hours in the U.S. versus 39.6 hours in New York State), a larger percentage of the manufacturing workers employed in the higher paying durable goods industries in the nation than in the State, and conversely, a larger percentage of New York State's manufacturing workers employed in the lower paying nondurables industries.

In 1979, average weekly earnings in New York State of nonsupervisory nonfactory workers ranged from $401.04 for employees in electric, gas and sanitary services to $149.61 for those in retail trade, in part reflecting the wide difference in the workweek. Nationwide, those employed in the retail trade segment received average weekly earnings of $138.62 in 1979.

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1. U.S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers; change in annual averages.

Table 12. HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES
NEW YORK STATE
1978-1979

Industry	Average weekly hours		Average weekly earnings		
	1978	1979	1978	1979	Percent increase
Manufacturing	39.8	39.6	$241.98	$260.17	7.5
Durable goods	41.5	41.4	275.56	297.67	8.0
Lumber products	39.8	39.9	177.91	191.92	7.9
Furniture	39.5	39.8	196.32	207.36	5.6
Stone, clay, glass	41.5	41.8	274.73	297.62	8.3
Primary metals	41.6	41.5	339.04	370.60	9.3
Fabricated metals	41.7	41.0	259.37	268.96	3.7
Nonelectrical machinery	42.2	42.0	279.36	306.18	9.6
Electrical machinery	40.4	40.4	232.70	250.48	7.6
Transportation equipment	42.4	42.4	351.50	377.78	7.5
Instruments	41.8	41.6	280.06	305.76	9.2
Nondurable goods	38.2	38.0	210.10	224.96	7.1
Food products	41.3	41.6	247.39	265.82	7.4
Textiles	39.4	39.7	176.12	184.61	4.8
Apparel	34.9	34.5	160.54	168.71	5.1
Paper products	42.6	42.5	248.36	266.48	7.3
Printing and publishing	37.5	37.2	299.25	317.69	6.2
Chemicals	41.7	41.7	274.80	296.07	7.7
Rubber and plastics	39.9	39.8	201.89	217.71	7.8
Leather products	37.7	37.2	149.67	158.84	6.1
Miscellaneous products	38.0	38.0	180.50	195.70	8.4
Construction	35.9	36.3	359.36	378.61	5.4
Telephone and telegraph	40.0	40.8	339.20	373.73	10.2
Electric, gas and sanitary services	42.5	42.8	373.15	401.04	7.5
Wholesale trade	38.3	37.9	254.31	268.33	5.5
Retail trade	32.5	31.9	140.73	149.61	6.3
Banking	36.4	36.6	196.20	208.99	6.5
Hotels (year-round)	32.9	33.0	159.89	174.90	9.4

Labor turnover. The accession and separation of industrial workers in industry is an important indicator of economic and labor market conditions. An improving economy is marked by rising accessions (which include new hires, recalls, and "other" accessions), particularly those relating to new hires. As job opportunities become more abundant, workers have increased confidence in their ability to find better jobs and quits also turn upward.

A slackening in business conditions is marked by a higher layoff rate and a lower quit rate. Workers become wary of leaving their present employment to search for a new job. Since the new hire rate declines in a slow economy, the dissatisfied worker who voluntarily leaves his job may face the prospect of a long spell of unemployment before finding work again.

Table 13 shows that average monthly total accessions during 1979 in New York State's manufacturing industries were 3.8 per 100 workers employed; new hires averaged 2.4 and recalls 1.3 per 100. (Statistics are not maintained for nonmanufacturing industries.) The overall monthly accession average has been unchanged for the past 5 years (1975-1979). Average monthly new hires in 1979 were unchanged from the previous year, while average recalls rose 0.1 per 100 workers from 1978 to 1979. Average monthly separations in manufacturing were 4.0 per 100 in 1979, up 0.3 from 1978, reflecting upturns in both the manufacturing quit rate (+0.1) and layoff rate (+0.2).

These small changes in the turnover rates from 1978 to 1979 are a reflection of the fact that there was no major change in employment over the year; no large gains or losses occurred. Manufacturing employment in the State gained only slightly from 1978 to 1979 (+1.2 percent). Changes which may have occurred within the manufacturing component industries are included below.

Average monthly accessions were unchanged from 1976 to 1979 in the durable goods manufacturing group, while monthly separations averaged 2.9 per 100 in 1979, up 0.2 from 1978.

Within the durable goods manufacturing group, the highest average monthly accession rate for 1979 occurred in lumber and wood (except furniture) manufacturing (6.3 per 100), with most of the accessions classified as new hires. However, the highest separation rate among the durable goods industries also occurred in lumber and wood (6.7 per 100). Despite the high separation rate, the lumber and wood (except furniture) manufacturing group did show an employment gain over the year.

Furniture and fixtures manufacturing in New York State also had a high average monthly accession rate (5.5) in 1979, as well as a high separation rate (5.7 per 100). Since furniture and fixtures manufacturing employment experienced little change in the level over the year (+100 jobs), it is evident that the high new hire rate (4.4) was caused primarily by replacement rather than expansionary hiring.

Among durables, the largest change in the average monthly accession rate over the year (1978-1979) occurred in transportation equipment manufacturing (+0.4); this increase was accounted for by a rise in recalls (+0.6). Furniture and fixtures manufacturing experienced the largest decline in accessions (-0.4 per 100) due to a decline in new hires (-0.4 per 100).

The largest year-to-year change in average monthly separations occurred in fabricated metals manufacturing (+0.7) where layoffs rose by 0.5 per 100 workers. Lumber and wood products manufacturing also experienced an increase in separations (+0.5 per 100) which was accounted for in equal upswings in the quit and the layoff rates.

Total monthly accessions in nondurable goods manufacturing averaged 4.8 per 100 workers in 1979, an increase of 0.2 per 100 from the previous year. Average monthly separations in the nondurable group also rose from 4.7 to 5.2 per 100 workers; quits were up 0.1, and layoffs rose 0.3 per 100 in 1979. This higher separation rate for the nondurables group reflects the 1978 to 1979 employment decline.

Among nondurable goods manufacturing industries, leather and leather products accounted for the highest accession and separation rates (8.1 and 8.8 per 100 workers, respectively). Employment in this industry was virtually unchanged from 1978 to 1979. The second highest rates were posted in the apparel industry where the high accession rate (7.2) was surpassed by a higher separation rate (8.2) indicating the decline in employment which occurred in this industry.

The largest annual change (1978-1979) in average monthly accessions occurred in food and kindred products (+0.7 per 100), where total accessions reached 4.6 per 100. Petroleum refining and related industries also experienced a rise in average monthly accessions (+0.6 per 100).

Within the nondurables group, the greatest gains in average monthly separations occurred in apparel and other finished fabric products (+1.2 per 100), leather and leather products manufacturing (+0.9 per 100 workers) and food and kindred products manufacturing (+0.8 per 100). The average monthly separation rate for textile mill products workers fell by 0.7, with most of the decline in layoffs.

Table 13. LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, NEW YORK STATE 1975-1979

(Average monthly rates per 100 workers)

Year	Accessions			Separations		
	Total	New Hires	Recalls	Total	Quits	Layoffs
			All manufacturing			
1979	3.8	2.4	1.3	4.0	1.4	1.8
1978	3.8	2.4	1.2	3.7	1.3	1.6
1977	3.8	2.2	1.4	3.8	1.2	1.8
1976	3.8	2.1	1.5	3.9	1.1	2.0
1975	3.8	1.7	*	4.3	0.9	2.7
			Durable goods			
1979	2.9	2.0	0.6	2.9	1.1	0.9
1978	2.9	2.0	0.6	2.7	1.1	0.8
1977	2.9	1.8	0.7	2.7	0.9	1.0
1976	2.9	1.7	0.9	2.8	0.9	1.1
1975	2.7	1.1	*	3.4	0.7	2.0
			Nondurable goods			
1979	4.8	2.7	1.9	5.2	1.6	2.8
1978	4.6	2.7	1.8	4.7	.5	2.5
1977	4.8	2.6	2.0	4.8	1.4	2.6
1976	4.7	2.6	2.0	4.9	1.4	2.8
1975	4.8	2.3	*	5.1	1.2	3.3

* Data not available prior to 1976.

Industry Outlook

An overall job growth of approximately 5 percent is forecast between 1974 (the base year for the most recent employment and occupational projections for New York State) and 1985. However, industry rates will vary considerably.

Retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; service; and government will lead the way with gains of 10 percent or more during the period. Jobs in manufacturing, particularly in nondurable goods, will drop by about 10 percent. Employment in the construction industry, in a reversal of the recent downtrend, is expected to rise approximately 6 percent by 1985. Mining and wholesale trade employment will have dropped off by about 4.5 percent.

A change in the mix of employment is expected as a consequence of the uneven rates of job growth in major industries. Goods-producing employment, which averaged 28 percent in 1974, will drop to 25 percent by 1985. Jobs will grow in service-related industries from a 72 to a 75 percent share from 1974 to 1985.

Table 14. EMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK STATE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
1974 AND PROJECTED 1985

Industry division	1974		1985		Change 1974-1985	
	Number (000's)	Percent distribution	Number (000's)	Percent distribution	Number (000's)	Percent
All industries	7,447.7	100.0	7,815.2	100.0	367.5	4.9
Goods-related	2,073.1	27.8	1,949.1	24.9	-124.0	-6.0
Mining	8.2	0.1	7.8	0.1	-0.4	-4.8
Agriculture	121.3	1.6	128.9	1.6	7.6	6.3
Construction	359.6	4.8	382.7	4.9	23.1	6.4
Manufacturing	1,583.9	21.3	1,429.6	18.3	-154.3	-9.7
Service-related	5,374.7	72.2	5,866.1	75.1	491.5	9.1
Transportation and public utilities	557.1	7.5	572.0	7.3	14.9	2.7
Trade	1,548.7	20.8	1,639.3	21.0	90.6	5.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	595.2	8.0	656.7	8.4	61.5	10.3
Services	2,262.3	30.4	2,517.2	32.2	255.0	11.3
Public administration	411.4	5.5	480.9	6.2	69.5	16.9

NOTE: Only government workers involved in activities unique to government were classified in public administration. Other government workers engaged in activities also performed in private enterprises were classified in the appropriate category.

There is little doubt that New York State will experience a decline in its economy during the latter half of 1980. And based on previous experience, the job slump will continue into Fiscal Year 1981. Anticipating a recession, an attempt was made to identify industries in New York State that, on the basis of experience in the 1969 and 1973 recessions, appear to be recession-prone or recession-proof. The findings should be helpful to manpower planners in directing their job development or training efforts to those industries where employment prospects are expected to be most favorable.

Of 87 industries studied, which accounted for 98 percent of wage and salary employees throughout the State in 1975, 16 which employed 4,114,000 workers or 60 percent of the total wage and salary workers could be considered as experiencing some long-term growth and not experiencing significant cutbacks during the 1969 or 1973 recessions. These listed below, are the industries which might be considered recession-proof and would offer the greatest success in job development and training efforts during a recession.

Engines and turbines
General industrial machinery
Measuring and controlling devices
Medical instruments and supplies
Photographic equipment and supplies
Electric, gas, and sanitary services
Food stores
Automotive dealers and service stations
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous retail
Banking
Credit agencies, except banks, and holding and other investment companies
Insurance agents, brokers and service
Services
Hospitals
Government

There are 11 other industries which apparently were not seriously affected by either of the last two recessions but were experiencing a long-term decline in employment in New York State. These 11 industries accounted for 7 percent of total employment in 1975. It is unlikely that the prospective job openings from these industries will differ substantially from the number received in past years. The 11 industries are:

Communications equipment
Aircraft and parts
Meat products
Bakery products
Textile finishing, except wool
Newspapers
Books
Petroleum and coal products
Insurance carriers
Real estate and combination offices
Year-round hotels

There were 31 other industries which not only suffered long-term declines in New York State but during the last two recessionary periods experienced an acceleration in layoffs. These industries, which accounted for 10 percent of the jobs in 1975, are:

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Heavy construction
Special trade contractors
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products
Blast furnace and basic steel products
Fabricated structural metal products
Special industry machinery
Household appliances
Radio and TV receiving equipment
Engineering and scientific instruments
Grain mill products
Beverages
Weaving mills, cotton, synthetic, and wool
Men's and boys' suits and coats
Men's and boys' furnishings
Women's and misses' outerwear
Women's and children's undergarments
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products
Paper mills, except building paper
Paperboard containers and boxes
Blankbooks and bookbinding
Drugs
Rubber and rubber products
Footwear, except rubber
Handbags and personal leather goods
Toys and sporting goods
Pens, pencils, office and art supplies
Costume jewelry and notions
Railroad transportation
Building materials and garden supplies
Apparel and accessory stores

A fourth group consists of 26 industries throughout the State which suffered job losses during the two recessions but for the most part recovered their employment during the postrecessionary period. These accounted for 15 percent of the jobs. They are:

Iron and steel foundries
Nonferrous rolling and drawing
Nonferrous foundries
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware
Metal, forgings and stampings
Construction and related machinery
Metalworking machinery
Office and computing machines
Refrigeration and service machinery
Electrical industrial apparatus
Electric lighting and wiring equipment
Electronic components and accessories
Motor vehicles and equipment
Ophthalmic goods
Knitting mills
Miscellaneous converted paper products

Periodicals
Plastics materials and synthetics
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods
Miscellaneous plastic products
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware
Transportation by air
Communications
Wholesale trade
General merchandise stores
Security, commodity brokers and services

The fifth group consists of three industries which do not fit into the other categories but have had some recent declines (general building contractors, telephone and telegraph and furniture and home furnishings stores).

Theoretically, the best job prospects for workers rests with the industries in the first two groups. However, some hiring will most likely occur even in the remaining industries.

A couple of cautions might be mentioned. No recession is precisely like a previous one. For example, Federal, State and local government jobs in the State generally are recession-proof and in fact "government" has been a growth industry. However, the prospects of reduced hiring in state, local and federal installations this year appear likely. Likewise, auto dealers and service stations have experienced some long-term growth but have suffered serious losses in the most recent period as a result of the energy crisis and the high interest charges.

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The 1970 Decade

The State's economy has been weaker than the national economy during most of the 1970's. Except for 1970, New York's annual average unemployment rates have been higher than national rates; in 1976, the difference between the two reached 2.6 percentage points. Since that time, the gap has narrowed somewhat, but in 1979, the New York State unemployment rate (7.1 percent) was still 1.3 percentage points above the national rate. The long-term decline in the State's manufacturing base and the increased entry of women and youth into the labor market have caused New York State unemployment rates to rise above the national average. New York's 1979 annual average unemployment rate, at 7.1 percent, was the fifth highest in the nation.

Table 15 presents 1970-1979 annual average data on unemployment for New York State and the United States.

Table 15. UNEMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1970-1979

(Annual averages)

Year	Unemployment-New York State			Unemployment-United States		
	Number (000's)	Percent change from previous year	Rate	Number (000's)	Percent change from previous year	Rate
1970	331	+35.7	4.5	4,088	+44.4	4.9
1971	490	+48.0	6.6	4,993	+22.1	5.9
1972	500	+2.0	6.7	4,840	-3.1	5.6
1973	404	-19.2	5.4	4,304	-11.1	4.9
1974	481	+19.1	6.4	5,076	+17.9	5.6
1975	727	+51.1	9.5	7,830	+54.3	8.5
1976	789	+8.5	10.3	7,288	-6.9	7.7
1977	704	-10.8	9.1	6,855	-5.9	7.0
1978	603	-14.3	7.7	6,047	-11.8	6.0
1979	571	-5.3	7.1	5,963	-1.4	5.8

Reasons for Unemployment

The Current Population Survey classifies unemployed persons into four major groups:

1. Job losers - persons whose employment ended involuntarily who immediately began looking for work and persons on layoff.

2. Job leavers - persons who quit or otherwise terminated their employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work.

3. Reentrants - persons who previously worked at a full-time job lasting 2 weeks or longer but were out of the labor force before the beginning of their most recent efforts to look for work.

4. New entrants - persons who never worked at a full-time job lasting 2 weeks or longer.

Losing a job was the most common reason for unemployment in New York State during 1979, with 51.0 percent of the unemployed reporting that as the cause. In the nation the percentage was 48.1. Compared with 1978 figures, the proportion of job losers in New York State was down slightly (-1.9 percent), while the percentage of job losers in the nation was up 6.6 percent. In both New York State and the United States, reentry into the labor force was the next most likely reason for unemployment, followed by first time entry into the labor force. The voluntarily unemployed, or job leavers, were the smallest group of unemployed in New York State, while in the nation, the percentage of job leavers nearly equaled that of new entrants.

In recovering from the recent recession, the State's economy lagged behind that of the nation's. A larger percentage of workers lose jobs in a slow economy than in an expansionary one. In a slow economy, a worker is less likely to quit a job because confidence in finding a new job is reduced. Although leaving a job ranked as the second highest reason for unemployment in both the State and the nation in 1979, the percentage of persons varied. In New York State, only 5.5 percent of the unemployed had voluntarily left jobs as compared with 12.3 percent in the United States. However, the percentage of reentrants and new entrants into New York's labor force (43.5 percent) was larger than the percentage of new entrants and reentrants among the unemployed in the nation (39.6 percent).

Table 16. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES BY REASONS, 1979

Reasons	New York State	United States	Percentage points difference NY - US
All reasons	100.0	100.0	-
Job losers	51.0	48.1	+2.9
Job leavers	5.5	12.3	-6.8
Reentrants	28.5	27.2	+1.3
New entrants	15.0	12.4	+2.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCES: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, and Employment and Earnings, January 1980.

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Duration of Unemployment

The duration of unemployment during 1979 in New York State contrasted somewhat with national figures. Proportionately more of New York State's jobless suffered longer spells of unemployment. The average duration of unemployment in New York State was 13.0 weeks, as compared with 10.8 weeks nationwide. However, since 1978 the percentage of persons unemployed for 27 weeks or longer has dropped in both New York State and the nation. In 1979, 13.5 percent of the unemployed in New York State were out of work for more than half a year, down 6 percentage points from 1978. In the United States, the percentage of those unemployed for 27 or more weeks fell to 8.7 percent in 1979 from 10.4 percent in 1978. In addition, the gap between the duration of unemployment in the State and the United States narrowed over the year.

Table 17 compares the distribution of jobless persons by duration of unemployment for New York with that for the United States.

Table 17. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED
NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
1979

Duration of unemployment	New York State	United States	Percentage point difference NY - US
Total	100.0	100.0	-
Less than 5 weeks	38.3	48.1	-9.8
5-14 weeks	31.7	31.7	0.0
15-26 weeks	16.6	11.5	+5.1
27-51 weeks	6.0	4.5	+1.5
52 weeks or longer	7.5	4.2	+3.3

NOTE: Items may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Occupations of the Unemployed

Nearly 36 percent of all unemployed persons in New York State in 1979 were white-collar workers, 32 percent were blue collar workers, 16.1 percent were service workers and 15.6 had no previous work experience. Unemployment rates for the occupational groups ranged from 3.3 percent for managers and administrators to 9.0 percent for nontransportation operatives. For all occupational groups (except private household service workers and blue collar farm workers) jobless rates were higher in the State than in the nation.

Table 18 shows the average number of unemployed and the unemployment rates for occupational groups in New York State compared with the United States.

Table 18. NUMBER UNEMPLOYED IN NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
1979
(Annual averages)

Occupational Group	Number unemployed	Percent of all groups	Unemployment rate	Unemployment rate United States
All groups	571,000	100.0	7.1	5.8
White collar workers	204,000	35.7	4.6	3.3
Professional, technical	48,000	8.4	3.5	2.4
Managers, administrators	29,000	5.1	3.3	2.1
Sales	26,000	4.6	5.7	3.9
Clerical	101,000	17.7	5.9	4.6
Blue collar workers	183,000	32.0	8.1	6.9
Craft workers	58,000	10.2	6.5	4.5
Operators, nontransport	67,000	11.7	9.0	8.4
Operators, transport	19,000	3.3	6.6	5.4
Laborers	39,000	6.8	11.8	10.8
Service workers	92,000	16.1	7.7	7.1
Private household	4,000	0.7	4.7	4.8
All others	83,000	15.4	8.8	7.3
Farm workers	2,000	0.4	3.6	3.8
No previous work experience	89,000	15.6	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Employment and Earnings, January 1980.

Unemployed by Age Group

In New York State, 44 percent of the unemployed in 1979 were 16 to 24 years old. Nationwide, the same age group accounted for 48.7 percent of the jobless. The percentage of the unemployed in the prime working age group (25 to 44 years) was nearly identical in both the State and the nation (34.3 percent and 34.8 percent, respectively). A greater proportion of the jobless were 45 years of age and over in New York than in the U.S.

Table 19. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE GROUP
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1979
(Annual averages)

Age Group	Unemployed			Percentage points difference
	New York State		United States	
	Number (000's)	Percent of total	percent of total	
All 16 and over	571,000	100.0	100.0	-
16-19	133,000	23.3	25.6	-2.3
20-24	118,000	20.7	23.1	-2.4
25-44	196,000	34.3	34.8	-0.5
45-64	108,000	18.9	14.8	+4.1
65+	16,000	2.8	1.7	+1.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Employment and Earnings, January 1980.

Unemployed by Sex and Race

In 1979, the unemployment rate in New York State for blacks and other races (11.6 percent) was 4.5 percentage points higher than the rate for all unemployed persons. There was little difference between the unemployment rates for nonwhites in New York State and the nation (11.6 versus 11.3 percent).

Among nonwhite males in New York State, the unemployment rate reached 12.6 percent; this compared with 5.8 percent for white males, and 10.3 percent for nonwhite males in the United States.

The unemployment rate for nonwhite women was 10.5 percent in the State, 1.8 percentage points lower than the rate for the same group nationwide in 1979.

Table 20. NUMBER UNEMPLOYED AND RATE BY RACE AND SEX
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1979
(Annual averages, numbers in thousands)

Sex	Number unemployed		Unemployment rate		
	N.Y.S.	U.S.	N.Y.S.	U.S.	Percentage points difference
Both sexes, 16 and over	571	5,963	7.1	5.8	+1.3
White	437	4,577	6.4	5.1	+1.3
Black and other	134	1,386	11.6	11.3	+0.3
Males, 16 and over	308	3,018	6.7	5.1	+1.6
White	234	2,354	5.8	4.4	+1.4
Black and other	75	664	12.6	10.3	+2.3
Females, 16 and over	263	2,945	7.7	6.8	+0.9
White	203	2,224	7.2	5.9	+1.3
Black and other	60	722	10.5	12.3	-1.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Employment and Earnings, January 1980.

Unemployed Covered by Unemployment Insurance

Individuals who were out of work at some time during 1979, and who were also eligible for and received unemployment insurance benefits, numbered about 900,000 in New York State.

This group, under normal economic conditions, comprises slightly under 40 percent of all persons out of work and actively looking for work. Their characteristics differ from the unemployed not covered by unemployment insurance in that they have had recent work experience (thus, are generally not recent or new entrants into the labor market) which is one of the criteria for eligibility for benefits, and are job losers rather than job leavers (which would usually make them ineligible for benefits).

The following are some significant characteristics of beneficiaries during 1979 in New York State:

Generally, unemployment insurance beneficiaries were older than the unemployed. Less than 5 percent of UI beneficiaries were under 20 years of age. In large measure this was due to the fact that the unemployed under 20 years of age often lacked qualifying work experience. The percentage of those 45 years and older (32.4 percent) was nearly double that of all the unemployed (16.5 percent). The proportion of UI beneficiaries between 20 and 44 years (62.5 percent) was close to the percentage of all the unemployed in that age group (55.0 percent).

Blue-collar workers were more heavily represented among UI beneficiaries than among all the unemployed (56.2 percent versus 32.0 percent). The percentage breakdown of the major occupational groups among both UI beneficiaries and the total unemployed were similar.

Whites comprised 73.7 percent and nonwhites 26.3 percent of UI beneficiaries - compared with 76.5 percent and 23.5 percent, respectively of all unemployed.

The proportion of males and females among both beneficiaries and all unemployed persons was nearly identical.

Table 21. INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS NEW YORK STATE 1979

Selected Characteristics	Number	Percent of total
	Age group	
All ages	924,958	100.0
Under 20	38,634	4.2
20-24	167,944	18.2
25-34	246,658	26.7
35-39	86,917	9.4
40-44	76,189	8.2
45-54	146,747	15.9
55-59	66,024	7.1
60-64	48,177	5.2
65 and over	39,027	4.2
Unknown	8,641	0.9
	Ethnic group	
All groups	924,958	100.0
White	682,041	73.7
Black	113,996	12.3
American Indian	2,362	0.3
Other nonwhite	12,285	1.3
White Spanish	58,541	6.3
Black Spanish	24,011	2.6
Unknown	10,878	1.2
Unreported	20,844	2.3

Table 21. (continued)

Category	Number	Percent of total
	Education	
All groups	924,958	100.0
Less than 8 years	77,272	8.4
8 years	62,487	6.8
9 to 11 years	177,192	19.2
12 years	344,727	37.3
13 to 15 years	128,010	13.8
16 years and over	95,052	10.3
Unknown	40,218	4.3
	Occupational group	
All occupations	924,958	100.0
Professional	66,055	7.1
Technical	16,913	1.8
Managerial	31,963	3.5
Clerical	132,558	14.3
Sales	37,914	4.1
Blue collar	519,949	56.2
Farming, forestry, fishery	3,337	0.4
Service (except household)	101,895	11.0
Private household service	2,035	0.2
Unknown	12,339	1.3
	Industry of last employment	
All industries	924,958	100.0
Manufacturing	294,905	31.9
Durable goods	93,934	10.2
Nondurable goods	200,971	21.7
Nonmanufacturing	517,712	56.0
Agriculture and related	9,465	1.0
Mining	2,829	0.3
Construction	102,818	11.1
Transportation, utilities	47,913	5.2
Trade	164,907	17.8
Wholesale	50,455	5.5
Retail	114,452	12.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	31,992	3.5
Services	157,788	17.1
Government	60,917	6.6
Unknown	51,424	5.6

NOTE: Data relate to beneficiaries under Regular Program (first 26 weeks of unemployment insurance compensation).

Occupational Employment

Estimates of the occupational distribution of all persons in the labor force, employed or unemployed, are not prepared on a current basis. National data are collected as part of the monthly Current Population Survey, but the size of the sample (number of households) used in this survey is not large enough to produce reliable monthly estimates for the State. However, State estimates for some broad occupational categories based on the sample are made on an annual basis. Detailed occupational estimates are also prepared, as part of long-range projections, for selected base years and future periods.

As shown in Table 22, New York State's economy was more conducive to white-collar and service-oriented employment in 1979 than was the nation's. White-collar occupations comprised 56.6 percent of jobs in the State but only 50.9 percent in the nation. Service workers accounted for 14.8 percent of the State's employed but only 13.2 percent of the nation's. Blue-collar workers, on the other hand, were more prevalent in the nation (33.1 percent) than in the State (27.8 percent). Females, as expected, were much more heavily concentrated in white-collar jobs; 38.9 percent of all employed women in New York State were employed in clerical positions.

Table 22. OCCUPATIONS OF THE EMPLOYED
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
BY SEX, 1979
(Annual averages)

Occupation	Distribution of the employed (percent)					
	Total		Male		Female	
	New York State	United States	New York State	United States	New York State	United States
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	56.6	50.9	47.3	41.2	69.4	64.4
Professional, technical	18.0	15.5	17.7	15.1	18.5	16.1
Managers, officials	11.3	10.8	14.8	14.0	6.5	6.4
Sales workers	5.8	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.5	6.9
Clerical workers	21.5	18.2	8.8	6.1	38.9	35.0
Blue-collar workers	27.8	33.1	39.1	46.3	12.3	14.6
Craft workers	11.1	13.3	18.2	21.5	1.4	1.8
Operatives, except transport	9.1	11.3	8.9	11.6	9.5	10.8
Transport equipment operatives	3.5	3.7	5.6	5.9	0.7	0.7
Laborers	3.9	4.8	6.3	7.3	0.6	1.3
Service workers	14.8	13.2	12.5	8.5	17.9	19.8
Farm workers	0.9	2.8	1.2	3.9	0.5	1.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Labor Supply and Demand

Information on the relative supply and demand in a wide range of occupations in New York State is given below. The data, drawn from the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) of the New York State Job Service, constitute the largest available file on applicants and job openings in the State's labor market. Statistics on job openings received, job applicants registered, and jobs filled during Fiscal Year 1979 (October 1, 1978-September 30, 1979) were used in the analysis.

Tables 23 through 27 show the nine-digit occupational code assigned occupations based on the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), Fourth Edition, 1977.

Although the discussion centers on statewide Job Service data, the job market for many occupations is not a statewide market nor are job applicants and openings distributed evenly throughout the State. A statewide market implies mobility on the part of job applicants to relocate within the State for employment. However, many opportunities are not attractive enough to induce workers to relocate and are therefore limited to the labor supply of a local labor market or subarea. Only occupations with a minimum of 200 applicants on file or 150 job openings received during the year were selected for review; fewer applicants or openings, in the context of a statewide labor market, were considered impractical for analysis.

An occupation was identified as having a shortage of jobseekers if it had a lower applicants/openings (A/O) ratio than the average for all occupations combined (1.2). This is used as a reference point for comparing specific job categories, job groups, or occupations. Occupations with A/O ratios less than 1.2 indicate better than average, or favorable, conditions. Of these occupations those with the lowest A/O ratios-selected to highlight occupations where supply and demand balances were favorable to jobseekers-are presented in Table 23. These occupations offered less competition, hence a better chance of being hired. All had A/O ratios of less than 1.2 and some had ratios of less than 0.9.

Table 23. OCCUPATIONS WITH LOWEST RATIO OF JOB APPLICANTS TO JOB OPENINGS NEW YORK STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1979

Occupational code and title		Ratio
	0.1 to 0.4	
002.061-014	Aeronautical engineer	0.1
003.061-030	Electronics engineer	0.2
003.167-062	Systems engineer (EDP)	0.2
079.374-014	Nurse, licensed practical	0.4
094.227-022	Teacher, mentally retarded	0.2
153.267-018	Umpire	0.1
169.267-022	Secretary, board of education	0.2
201.362-022	School secretary	0.1
202.362-014	Stenographer	0.3
249.167-014	Dispatcher, motor vehicle	0.4
249.367-074	Teacher aide II	0.4
363.682-014	Combination presser	0.4
363.682-018	Presser, machine	0.4
828.381-014	Precision assembler	0.2
905.687-014	Van driver helper	0.4
976.687-014	Photo assembler	0.2

Table 23. (continued)

Occupational code and title		Ratio
	0.5 to 0.8	
003.061-010	Electrical engineer	0.6
012.167-066	Systems Analyst (EDP)	0.8
041.061-026	Biochemist	0.8
075.124-010	Nurse, school	0.5
091.221-010	Teacher, industrial arts	0.8
159.124-010	Counselor, camp	0.6
199.267-018	Examination proctor	0.7
203.582-058	Transcribing machine operator	0.7
205.367-054	Survey worker	0.6
222.387-026	Inventory clerk	0.7
230.667-014	Telephone directory deliverer	0.7
230.687-010	Advertising material distributor	0.8
301.687-010	Caretaker	0.7
311.477-026	Waiter/waitress, formal	0.8
311.677-018	Dining room attendant (formerly "busboy")	0.6
402.687-010	Farmworker, vegetable	0.8
402.687-014	Harvest worker, vegetable	0.6
403.687-018	Harvest worker, fruit	0.6
601.280-046	Tool and die maker	0.6
781.685-010	Spreader, machine	0.5
785.361-018	Sample stitcher	0.6
786.682-174	Lockstitch sewing machine operator	0.6
806.381-058	Trailer assembler	0.8
915.684-010	Tire repairer	0.8
	0.9 to 1.2	
003.161-014	Electronics technician	1.2
007.061-014	Mechanical engineer	1.1
007.161-026	Mechanical engineering technician (tool designer)	1.2
007.281-010	Drafter, mechanical (engineering)	1.1
012.167-030	Industrial engineer	1.0
020.162-014	Programmer, business	1.1
094.227-018	Teacher, handicapped students	1.0
097.227-014	Instructor, vocational training	0.9
099.224-010	Instructor, physical education	1.2
099.227-034	Tutor	1.2
099.327-010	Teacher aide (asst. teacher)	1.2
199.267-010	Ballistics expert, forensic	1.1
203.582-034	Magnetic tape typewriter operator	1.0
203.582-066	Typist	1.0
211.362-018	Teller	1.0
216.382-062	Statistical clerk	1.2

Table 23. (continued)

Occupational code and title		Ratio
	0.9 to 1.2 (continued)	
217.382-010	Proof-machine operator	1.0
250.257-010	Sales agent, insurance	1.1
299.357-014	Telephone solicitor	1.0
301.687-018	Yard worker	1.0
309.677-010	Companion	1.0
311.477-034	Waiter/waitress, room service	1.0
323.687-014	Cleaner, housekeeping	1.1
358.677-014	Locker room attendant	1.0
361.685-018	Laundry worker II	1.0
363.684-018	Hand presser	1.2
372.667-038	Merchant, patroller	1.0
379.667-014	Lifeguard	1.1
402.663-010	Farmworker, field crop (vegetable) II	1.1
403.687-010	Farmworker, fruit II	0.9
529.686-014	Cannery worker	0.9
529.686-070	Production helper	1.0
653.685-010	Bindery worker	0.9
660.280-010	Cabinet maker	1.1
669.380-014	Machinist, wood working	1.2
705.684-058	Polisher	1.1
726.281-014	Electronics tester I	1.0
728.687-010	Wireworker	1.0
754.684-010	Assembler	0.9
781.361-010	Assistant designer	1.1
781.684-014	Cutter, machine	1.1
781.687-058	Spreader I	1.0
783.682-014	Sewing machine operator	1.1
786.682-126	Hemmer, blindstitch	1.0
786.682-194	Overlock sewing machine operator	1.1
806.481-014	Assembler, internal combustion engine	1.0
809.684-026	Grinder, chipper	0.9
861.381-018	Bricklayer (construction)	1.0
915.667-010	Car wash attendant	0.9
920.687-126	Marker (labeler)	1.1

From the standpoint of the jobseeker, occupations with very high A/O ratios (many applicants competing for available jobs) offer unfavorable prospects of employment. One hundred occupations with the highest A/O ratios are presented in Table 24. These high ratios are attributable to several factors. Among these are structural problems in the labor market; the types of job skills available and the demand for those skills are drastically out of phase for a variety of reasons, ranging from differing geographic dispersions of supply and demand to rapid technological changes in fields where insufficient numbers of people are being trained or retrained. A second factor behind the supply-demand imbalances shown here results from the special nature of Job Service Division clientele: the data do not represent the universe of labor market transactions and some job applicants or employer openings may be over- or under-represented. Lastly, job applicants who are assigned the occupational code and job title of their choosing, may have limited experience in the occupation and may not meet employer hiring requirements. For example, there was a high A/O ratio for biologist. It is most likely that much of the large surplus of applicants in that field consisted of recent biology graduates with little work experience who could not meet the job specifications of the openings submitted by employers.

Table 24. OCCUPATIONS WITH HIGHEST RATIO OF JOB APPLICANTS TO JOB OPENINGS NEW YORK STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1979

Occupational code and title		Ratio
041.061-030	Biologist	6.3
045.107-010	Counselor	5.3
074.161-010	Pharmacist	7.2
078.381-014	Medical laboratory technician	4.7
079.367-010	Medical assistant	10.8
079.374-010	Emergency medical technician	4.6
100.127-014	Librarian	5.3
110.107-010	Lawyer	11.8
119.267-026	Paralegal assistant	5.3
131.067-014	Copy writer	8.0
132.037-022	Editor-publications	10.4
132.267-014	Editorial assistant	6.5
141.031-010	Art director	11.3
141.061-018	Graphic designer	4.7
141.061-022	Illustrator	6.5
142.061-018	Clothes designer	7.6
143.062-030	Photographer (still)	12.0
150.047-010	Actor	108.5
152.041-010	Musician	12.9
159.147-010	Announcer	5.5
162.157-018	Buyer	6.6

Table 24.. (continued)

Occupational code and title		Ratio
162.157-022	Buyer-assistant	14.8
162.157-038	Purchasing agent	4.8
163.167-018	Manager-sales	17.4
165.067-010	Public relations representative	8.3
166.117-018	Manager-personnel	6.0
168.167-054	Manager-credit and collection	9.9
169.167-010	Administrative assistant	7.1
169.167-034	Manager-office	15.2
182.167-026	Superintendent-construction	8.1
183.117-014	Production superintendent	7.7
184.167-114	Manager-warehouse	5.8
185.167-034	Manager-merchandise	33.1
185.167-046	Manager-retail store	9.7
185.167-058	Service manager (auto.)	11.7
186.117-014	Controller	8.0
186.117-038	Manager-financial institution	4.3
187.117-038	Manager-hotel (or motel)	28.9
187.137-010	Recreation supervisor	5.4
187.167-106	Manager-food service	6.5
187.167-126	Manager-liquor establishment	18.9
187.167-190	Superintendent-building	9.3
189.117-022	Manager-industrial organization	16.0
189.167-018	Manager trainee	5.1
189.167-022	Manager-department	9.2
189.167-034	Security officer	10.6
195.107-010	Caseworker	6.7
195.107-022	Social group worker	8.4
195.107-034	Social worker-psychiatric	4.3
211.362-010	Cashier I	4.4
219.362-010	Administrative clerk	4.1
219.482-010	Brokerage clerk I	13.7
222.137-030	Shipping and receiving supervisor	4.6
222.137-034	Stock supervisor	5.7
230.367-010	Mail carrier	40.1
235.462-010	Central office telephone operator	5.9
243.367-014	Post office clerk	63.6
245.362-010	Medical record clerk	5.5
245.362-014	Ward clerk	5.8
251.357-010	Sales agent-business services	4.4
261.357-022	Sales representative-men's and boys' apparel	11.0
261.357-030	Sales representative-textiles	7.8
261.357-038	Sales representative-women's apparel	8.2
262.357-010	Sales representative-chemicals and drugs	4.6
262.357-018	Salesperson-cosmetics and toiletries	5.4
273.353-010	Salesperson-automobiles	6.4
279.357-014	Sales representative-general merchandise	5.8
299.137-010	Manager-department	5.9

Table 24. (continued)

Occupational code and title		Ratio
312.477-010	Bar attendant	6.6
316.684-018	Meat cutter (retail, wholesale, trade)	5.1
324.677-014	Doorkeeper	5.4
332.271-010	Cosmetologist	8.2
332.271-018	Hair stylist	6.1
354.374-010	Nurse, practical	4.9
355.674-010	Child care attendant, school	8.4
355.674-014	Nurse aide	5.1
355.674-018	Orderly	4.9
359.677-010	Attendant-children's institution	4.5
359.677-018	Nursery school attendant	4.4
363.686-010	Flatwork finisher	4.4
372.167-014	Guard, chief	8.8
372.667-018	Correction officer	4.9
375.263-014	Police officer	25.7
621.281-014	Airframe and power plant mechanic	4.1
649.367-010	Inspector, paper products	4.6
652.685-098	Ticketer	4.7
690.685-014	Assembly press operator	6.4
786.682-106	Felled-seam operator, chainstitch	206.0
786.685-014	Buttonhole machine operator	4.5
806.381-046	Shipfitter	13.1
806.684-010	Assembler-automobile	6.3
807.687-010	Automobile body repairer helper	4.1
810.384-010	Welding machine operator-arc (apprentice)	5.5
859.683-010	Operating engineer	7.3
913.463-018	Taxi driver	7.7
921.663-010	Bridge crane operator (or gantry)	22.3
921.683-050	Industrial truck operator	5.6
929.137-022	Warehouse supervisor	6.2
929.687-018	Laborer-high density press	4.3
929.687-050	Wrapper counter	6.0
970.381-022	Painter-hand	5.3

Occupations With Substantial Demand. During Fiscal Year 1979 the Job Service Division received large numbers of job openings in certain occupations. In all, there were 85 occupations offering 1,000 or more job openings in the year. Not included are five occupations with numerous openings: private duty nurse, licensed practical nurse, teachers-elementary and secondary, and day worker which reflect many short-term openings handled through "registries" 1/ or specialized offices for the purpose of supplying temporary help. Table 25 lists those occupations for which substantial numbers of job openings were registered with the Job Service. Almost one-fourth of the openings for material handler are short-term openings.

Table 25. OCCUPATIONS WITH SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF OPENINGS REGISTERED WITH THE NEW YORK STATE JOB SERVICE FISCAL YEAR 1979

Occupational code and title		Job openings received
	10,000+	
209.562-010	General clerk	12,326
381.687-014	Cleaner-commercial (or institutional)	10,619
929.687-030	Material handler	20,204
	5,000-9,999	
201.362-030	Secretary	8,107
202.362-014	Stenographer	8,738
203.362-010	Clerk-typist	9,422
209.567-600	Clerk-general II	5,155
222.387-026	Inventory clerk	8,319
249.367-074	Teacher aide II	6,130
318.687-010	Kitchen helper	8,640
920.587-018	Packager-hand	6,864
922.687-058	Laborer-stores	6,114
	2,000-4,999	
094.227-022	Teacher-mentally retarded	2,835
199.267-018	Examination proctor	3,893
203.582-066	Typist	4,253
205.367-054	Survey worker	2,120
210.382-018	Bookkeeper II	2,194
211.362-018	Teller	2,319
211.462-010	Cashier II	2,734
211.462-014	Cashier-checker	3,175
216.482-010	Accounting clerk	2,011
219.362-010	Administrative clerk	3,620
222.387-050	Shipping and receiving clerk	3,409
222.387-058	Stock clerk	4,188
230.667-010	Deliverer, outside	2,290

1. The Job Service operates teachers' and nurses' registries to assist persons or establishments in the educational and medical fields who require, for example, substitute teachers or private duty nurses for a day or so.

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Table 25. (continued)

Occupational code	and title	Job openings received
	2,000-4,999 (continued)	
237.367-038	Receptionist	2,352
279.357-054	Salesperson, general merchandise	4,100
301.474-010	Houseworker-general	3,824
311.477-014	Counter attendant-lunchroom (coffee shop)	4,070
311.477-026	Waiter/waitress-formal	3,931
311.477-030	Waiter/waitress-informal	3,944
311.677-018	Dining room attendant	2,666
323.687-014	Cleaner, housekeeping	3,827
355.674-014	Nurse aide	2,256
363.682-018	Presser, machine	4,152
372.667-034	Guard-security	4,942
529.686-014	Cannery worker	2,991
620.261-010	Automobile mechanic	2,854
726.684-018	Electronics assembler	2,496
785.361-018	Sample stitcher	2,014
786.682-170	Lockstitch-machine operator	3,935
786.682-194	Overlock sewing machine operator	2,247
789.687-046	Final assembler	2,754
869.664-014	Construction worker I	2,500
869.687-026	Construction worker II	3,756
899.381-010	Maintenance repairer-building	2,213
905.687-010	Truck-driver helper	2,014
906.683-022	Truck driver, light	4,305
	1,000-1,999	
099.327-010	Teacher aide I	1,973
159.124-010	Counselor, camp	1,127
201.362-022	School secretary	1,203
203.582-030	Keypunch operator	1,668
206.362-010	File clerk I	1,289
209.587-026	Mail clerk	1,353
210.382-014	Bookkeeper I	1,883
235.662-022	Telephone operator	1,213
290.477-014	Sales clerk	1,879
299.677-010	Sales attendant	1,957
301.687-010	Caretaker	1,352
311.677-014	Counter attendant, cafeteria	1,713
312.474-010	Bartender	1,026
313.361-014	Cook	1,877
313.361-022	Cook-short order	1,539
354.377-014	Home attendant	1,497
381.687-018	Cleaner, industrial	1,189
382.664-010	Janitor	1,092
403.687-018	Harvest worker, fruit	1,527
406.687-010	Field inspector (disease & insect cont.)	1,364
408.687-014	Laborer-landscape	1,123
600.280-022	Machinist	1,228
609.685-018	Production-machine tender	1,781
706.684-022	Assembler, small parts	1,722

Table 25. (continued)

Occupational code and title		Job openings received
	1,000-1,999 (continued)	
706.687-010	Assembler, production	1,264
739.687-030	Assembler, small products	1,232
786.682-174	Lockstitch operator, complete garment	1,280
787.682-046	Sewing machine operator	1,280
807.381-010	Automobile-body repairer	1,002
810.384-014	Welder, arc	1,199
840.381-010	Painter (const.)	1,390
860.381-022	Carpenter-(const.)	1,808
904.383-010	Tractor-trailer truck driver	1,069
905.663-014	Truck driver, heavy	1,799
905.687-014	Van-driver helper	1,912
915.467-010	Automobile service station attendant	1,386

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Occupations With Substantial Supply. Eighty-eight occupations had substantial numbers of job applicants (over 2,000) looking for work during Fiscal Year 1979. They were distributed fairly evenly throughout most of the occupational categories; 41 percent of the occupations had 5,000 or more applicants registered. Table 26 lists occupations with a substantial supply of workers.

Table 26. OCCUPATIONS WITH SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF APPLICANTS REGISTERED WITH THE NEW YORK STATE JOB SERVICE FISCAL YEAR 1979

Occupational code and title		Applicants registered
	10,000+	
091.227-010	Teacher-secondary	12,087
092.227-010	Teacher-elementary	11,024
201.362-030	Secretary	14,580
203.362-010	Clerk-typist	18,004
209.562-010	General clerk	36,986
219.362-010	Administrative clerk	14,846
311.477-030	Waiter/waitress-informal	10,227
318.687-010	Kitchen helper	11,599
355.674-014	Nurse aide	11,444
381.687-014	Cleaner-commercial or institutional	21,540
920.587-018	Packager-hand	21,008
922.687-058	Laborer, stores	11,181
929.687-030	Material handler	47,252
	5,000-9,999	
209.567-600	Clerk-general II	6,473
210.382-014	Bookkeeper I	5,343
210.382-018	Bookkeeper II	5,563
211.462-010	Cashier II	6,409
211.462-014	Cashier-checker	9,175
216.482-010	Accounting clerk	5,376
222.387-026	Inventory clerk	6,167
222.387-050	Shipping and receiving clerk	7,181
222.387-058	Stock clerk	9,181
237.367-038	Receptionist	6,919
279.357-054	Salesperson-general merchandise	8,167
290.477-014	Sales clerk	5,674
301.474-010	Houseworker, general	5,532
311.477-014	Counter attendant-lunchroom	5,767
372.667-034	Guard-security	8,996
620.261-010	Automobile mechanic	6,218
786.682-170	Lockstitch machine operator	5,777
789.687-046	Final assembler	6,497
869.664-014	Construction worker I	8,449
869.687-026	Construction worker II	9,252
899.381-010	Maintenance repairer, building	6,882
905.663-014	Truck driver-heavy	5,510
906.683-022	Truck driver-light	9,748

Table 26. (continued)

Occupational code and title		Applicants registered
	2,000-4,999	
045.107-010	Counselor	2,490
075.374-018	Nurse-private duty	3,442
079.374-014	Licensed practical nurse	2,506
099.327-010	Teacher aide	2,307
160.167-010	Accountant-manager	3,054
169.167-034	Office manager	2,203
185.167-046	Manager-retail store	4,208
187.167-106	Manager-food service	2,246
189.167-018	Management trainee	2,972
195.167-010	Community organization worker	2,138
199.267-018	Examination proctor	2,542
201.362-010	Legal secretary	2,136
202.362-014	Stenographer	2,886
203.582-030	Keypunch operator	3,540
203.582-066	Typist	4,124
206.362-010	File clerk	4,071
209.587-026	Mail clerk	3,121
211.362-010	Cashier I	2,424
211.362-018	Teller	2,369
230.667-010	Deliverer-outside	3,357
235.662-022	Telephone operator	2,827
249.367-074	Teacher aide II	2,556
261.357-066	Salesperson-women's apparel (and accessories)	2,273
290.477-018	Sales clerk-food	2,183
299.677-010	Sales attendant	2,628
301.687-014	Day worker	4,195
311.477-026	Waiter/waitress-formal	3,056
311.677-014	Counter attendant-cafeteria	2,565
312.474-010	Bartender	3,492
313.361-014	Cook	3,920
313.361-022	Cook-short order I	3,732
323.687-014	Cleaner-housekeeping	4,234
354.377-014	Home attendant	3,519
381.687-018	Cleaner-industrial	2,555
382.664-010	Janitor	2,814
406.684-014	Groundskeeper-industrial-commercial	2,004
529.686-014	Cannery worker	2,605
609.685-018	Production machine tender	3,097
620.684-014	Automobile mechanic helper	2,229
706.684-022	Assembler-small parts	3,475
706.687-010	Assembler-production	3,222
726.684-018	Electronics assembler	3,291
739.687-030	Assembler-small products	3,271
786.682-194	Overlock sewing machine operator	2,369
787.682-046	Sewing machine operator	3,004
810.384-014	Welder-arc	2,895
840.381-010	Painter (const.)	2,937
860.381-022	Carpenter-construction	3,799
904.383-010	Tractor trailer truck driver	3,362
905.687-010	Truck driver helper	2,665
915.467-010	Automobile service station attendant	3,008
921.683-050	Industrial truck operator	3,345

The Supply/Demand Index

Previous subsections have dealt with separate aspects of supply/demand in various occupations as indicated by Job Service statistics on job applicants and openings during Fiscal Year 1979. Discussed were occupations with high and low ratios of applicants to openings, occupations with substantial aggregate demand (large numbers of openings), and occupations with large supplies of workers.

It is extremely difficult to combine all of these aspects of supply and demand, to synthesize from the separate data one comprehensive measure of supply/demand conditions in any one occupation which would serve as a comparison with other occupations. The supply/demand index is a technique that utilizes five mathematical measures, one of which assesses the "magnitude" of demand, and four others that measure the "intensity" of demand in relation to supply in various occupations.

For each of these measures, an index is derived for each occupation included in the analysis, the index being simply a single data item for any one occupation compared with data for the same item in all occupations combined. After the separate indexes are arrived at, they are combined into one overall index for an occupation--the overall supply/demand index.

The five measures which comprise the supply/demand index are as follows:

Magnitude of Demand: measured by one index of the number of Job Service job openings received in a given period compared with the average for all occupations selected for analysis. This index, when added to the remaining four described below, is assigned the weight of 50 percent because of its importance.

Intensity of Demand: measured by four indices, which are combined into one intensity index which attempts to measure the persistence of demand. The four are:

1. Job openings received as a percent of applicants registered in the period.

2. Job openings filled as a percent of applicants registered in the period.

3. Job openings unfilled at the end of the period under consideration as a percent of job applicants still available at the end of the same period.

4. Job openings which have been unfilled for 30 days or more as a percent of job openings unfilled at the end of the period under consideration.

Each of these four indexes is assigned a weight of 12.5 percent. In all five of the above measures, the highest percentage receives the highest index, indicating a more favorable demand situation, from the standpoint of a job applicant.

Out of over 550 occupations compared, the 100 with the highest overall demand indexes are listed in rank order in Table 27. The occupations cross several categories, as far apart as dining room attendant and computer programmer.

Table 27. TOP 100 9-DIGIT OCCUPATIONS IN ORDER OF OVERALL SUPPLY/DEMAND INDEX FOR NEW YORK STATE FISCAL YEAR 1979

Rank	DOT Code	Occupation
1	199.267-018	Examination proctor
2	205.367-054	Survey worker
3	003.061-030	Electronics engineer
4	202.362-014	Stenographer
5	230.667-014	Telephone-directory deliverer
6	209.562-010	Clerk, general
7	159.124-010	Counselor, camp
8	381.687-014	Cleaner, commercial or institutional
9	203.362-010	Clerk, typist
10	094.227-022	Teacher, mentally retarded
11	318.687-010	Kitchen helper
12	529.686-014	Cannery worker
13	201.362-030	Secretary
14	249.367-074	Teacher aide II
15	363.682-018	Presser, machine
16	920.587-018	Packager, hand
17	209.567-600	Clerk, general II
18	922.687-058	Laborer, stores
19	203.582-066	Typist
20	372.667-034	Guard, security
21	786.682-170	Lockstitch-machine operator
22	020.162-014	Programmer, business
23	311.477-026	Waiter/waitress, formal
24	600.280-022	Machinist
25	311.477-014	Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop
26	279.357-054	Salesperson, general merchandise
27	529.686-070	Production helper
28	905.687-014	Van-driver helper
29	785.361-018	Sample stitcher
30	323.687-014	Cleaner, housekeeping
31	906.683-022	Truck driver, light
32	311.677-018	Dining room attendant
33	222.387-058	Stock clerk
34	726.684-018	Electronics assembler
35	301.474-010	House worker, general
36	786.682-194	Overlock sewing machine operator
37	250.257-010	Sales agent, insurance
38	311.477-030	Waiter/waitress, informal
39	869.687-026	Construction worker II
40	211.362-018	Teller
41	402.687-014	Harvest worker, vegetable
42	222.387-050	Shipping and receiving clerk

Table 27. (continued)

Rank	DOT Code	Occupation
43	402.687-010	Farmworker, vegetable
44	203.582-058	Transcribing-machine operator
45	219.362-010	Administrative clerk
46	620.261-010	Automobile mechanic
47	211.462-014	Cashier-checker
48	915.684-010	Tire repairer
49	003.161-014	Electronics technician
50	299.357-014	Telephone solicitor
51	609.685-018	Production-machine tender
52	789.687-046	Final assembler
53	509.686-010	Laborer, general
54	301.687-010	Caretaker
55	230.667-010	Deliverer, outside
56	406.687-010	Groundskeeper, parks and grounds
57	311.677-014	Counter attendant, cafeteria
58	869.664-014	Construction worker I
59	905.687-010	Truck-driver helper
60	099.327-010	Teacher aide I
61	653.685-010	Bindery worker
62	210.382-018	Bookkeeper II
63	860.381-022	Carpenter
64	899.381-010	Maintenance repairer, building
65	786.682-174	Lockstitch-sewing machine operator
66	706.684-022	Assembler, small parts
67	237.367-038	Receptionist
68	807.381-010	Automobile-body repairer
69	355.674-014	Nurse aide
70	313.361-014	Cook
71	919.687-014	Cleaner II
72	783.682-014	Sewing machine operator (leather products)
73	638.281-014	Maintenance mechanic
74	787.682-046	Sewing-machine operator
75	075.374-010	General duty nurse
76	862.381-030	Plumber (const.)
77	203.582-030	Keypunch operator
78	403.687-010	Farm worker II
79	210.382-014	Bookkeeper I
80	216.482-010	Accounting clerk
81	840.381-010	Painter
82	408.687-014	Laborer-landscape
83	313.361-022	Cook, short order I
84	290.477-014	Sales clerk
85	317.684-014	Pantry goods maker
86	913.463-010	Bus driver
87	915.467-010	Auto service station attendant
88	279.357-050	Salesperson, general hardware
89	905.663-014	Truck driver, heavy
90	782.684-058	Sewer, hand

Table 27. (continued)

Rank	DOT Code	Occupation
91	824.261-010	Electrician
92	214.382-014	Billing typist
93	363.684-018	Presser, hand
94	249.367-046	Library assistant
95	781.684-014	Cutter, machine I
96	706.687-010	Assembler, production
97	810.384-014	Welder, arc
98	354.377-014	Home attendant
99	209.587-026	Mail clerk
100	299.477-010	Deliverer, merchandise

The Job Outlook to 1985

Periodically, the New York State Department of Labor prepares long-term occupational projections for the State and its metropolitan areas. Recently, the Department published projections to the year 1985 for 377 occupations. 1/ Estimates cover total employment and annual job openings expected to occur because of employment growth or separations from the labor force, in occupational groups and in individual occupations, throughout the forecast period. Annual job openings do not include those that result from transfers out of an occupation or to other geographic areas, or from current vacancies. (Research currently underway indicates that openings result from this occupational and geographic outmobility about equal those resulting from growth and separations, although results differ for individual occupations.)

From now through 1985, an estimated 334,000 openings will be available annually, of which 301,000 will be generated by job separations but only 33,400 will be due to growth. Of the major occupational groups, white-collar workers will fare best, having available annually 191,000 jobs created by labor force separations and 29,000 new jobs. For blue-collar workers the outlook is poor--only 55,000 job openings per year--all due to separations and none to growth.

New York State's labor force will continue to shift toward white-collar and service occupations through 1985. Total employment will have increased by 367,000 from 1974 to 1985; white-collar jobs will account for 87 percent of the gain. All four major white-collar categories are expected to grow, with the professional and technical, and clerical groups showing above-average growth rates. However, despite the expected growth in white-collar jobs, professional and technical, and managers and officials groups (jobs normally requiring a college degree) will account for slightly more than one-quarter (28.5 percent) of all employment by 1985, only a minor increase from the base-year 1974 proportion of 28.0 percent. The other major occupational groups whose rates of growth will significantly exceed that of total State employment are service workers and clerical workers.

1/ Occupational Projections, New York State, 1974-1985: Division of Research and Statistics, January 1978 (Publication B-219). The base year for the projections is 1974.

Although overall blue-collar employment is expected to decline by 1.2 percent, two of the three major blue-collar groups--crafts workers and laborers--should increase. The long-run decline in operatives employment through 1985 is expected to be much smaller compared with the sharp decline which occurred from 1969 to 1974 in manufacturing employment. Laborers will fare better than operatives because a greater proportion of laborers are employed in industries where growth is expected--construction, trade, services, transportation and utilities, and public administration.

Young jobseekers, heavily clustered in clerical, sales, and service occupations should find job prospects fairly good. Almost 110,000 openings are expected annually in clerical occupations during the forecast period, 56,000 in service occupations and 22,000 in sales, for an overall total of nearly 190,000 openings each year.

Tables 28 and 29 outline the anticipated volume of job openings available yearly to 1985 as well as overall occupational employment levels in 1974 (the base year) and 1985.

Table 28. AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
NEW YORK STATE, 1974-1985

Major occupational group	Total	Average annual job openings 1974-1985	
		Openings due to net employment change	Openings due to labor force separations
Total	334,394	33,407	300,987
White-collar workers	220,132	29,107	191,025
Professional, technical and kindred	57,538	9,806	47,732
Managers, officials, and proprietors	30,833	3,082	27,751
Sales	22,312	1,561	20,751
Clerical and kindred	109,449	14,658	94,791
Blue-collar workers	55,464	-2,366	57,830
Craft and kindred	22,866	2,900	19,966
Operatives	25,534	-5,834	31,368
Laborers, exc. farm	7,064	568	6,496
Service workers	56,220	7,406	48,814
Farmers and farm workers	2,578	-740	3,318

Table 29. EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
NEW YORK STATE, 1974-1985

Major occupational group	1974		1985		Change: 1974-85	
	Number (000's)	Percent distribution	Number (000's)	Percent distribution	Number (000's)	Percent
Total	7,448	100.0	7,815	100.0	367	4.9
White-collar workers	4,196	56.3	4,516	57.9	320	7.6
Professional, technical and kindred	1,256	16.9	1,364	17.5	108	8.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors	828	11.1	862	11.0	34	4.1
Sales	497	6.7	514	6.6	17	3.5
Clerical and kindred	1,616	21.6	1,777	22.8	161	10.0
Blue-collar workers	2,162	29.0	2,136	27.3	-26	-1.2
Craft and kindred	870	11.7	902	11.5	32	3.7
Operatives	998	13.4	934	12.0	-64	-6.4
Laborers, except farm	294	3.9	300	3.8	6	2.1
Service workers	995	13.4	1,077	13.8	81	8.2
Farmers and farm workers	95	1.3	87	1.0	-8	-8.6

NOTE: Percent distribution and changes based on unrounded estimates.

The occupations forecast to have the largest number of openings annually from now through 1985 are not confined to a particular category but cover a wide range. The list, in order of openings expected per year, is given in Table 30.

Table 30. OCCUPATIONS EXPECTED TO YIELD LARGEST NUMBERS OF OPENINGS ANNUALLY, 1974-1985
NEW YORK STATE

Occupation	Annual openings
10,000 and over	
Secretaries, n.e.c.	31,879
Sales representatives and sales workers, n.e.c.	17,412
Miscellaneous clerical workers, n.e.c.	14,731
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	14,655
Typists	10,089
5,000-9,999	
Bookkeepers	9,190
Nursing aides, orderlies, attendants	8,597
Registered nurses	6,688
Cashiers	6,014
Building interior cleaners, n.e.c.	5,924
Practical nurses	5,386
Waiters	5,202

Table 30. (continued)

Occupation	Annual openings
2,000-4,999	
Elementary school teachers	4,861
Janitors and sextons	4,110
Sewers and stitchers	3,799
Receptionists	3,717
Cooks, except private household	3,287
Assemblers	3,183
Bank officers and financial managers	3,177
Accountants	3,132
Lawyers	3,052
Physicians - medical and osteopathic	2,981
Bank tellers	2,967
Social workers	2,527
Guards	2,342
File clerks	2,323
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	2,288
Secondary school teachers	2,194
Police and detectives	2,130
Checkers, examiners and inspectors, manufacturing	2,128
Carpenters and apprentices	2,015
Estimators and investigators, n.e.c.	2,011

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

NOTE: The data above relate only to expected demand for labor in these occupations; the supply side has not been determined. An occupation having a large anticipated demand is not one necessarily favorable to a jobseeker in that occupation if the supply of workers (hence, competition for jobs) in the occupation is many times greater than the demand.

Six Target Groups

Projections of persons requiring manpower services are provided for use by Job Service personnel, planners of training programs, individuals involved in social program development, and others concerned with serving the unemployed and underprivileged.

Among those requiring manpower services, six target groups have been identified: 1) unemployed individuals who will experience at least one spell of unemployment during the year; 2) the long-term unemployed; 3) economically disadvantaged persons; 4) unemployed veterans; 5) those employed part-time for economic reasons; and 6) persons 14 years and older receiving public assistance.

The six target groups are not mutually exclusive; a person may be classified in more than one group. Tables 31a through 31e detail the projected number of individuals in each of the six target groups in the State during Fiscal Year 1981. Projections are provided for the State, SMSA's, and prime sponsor jurisdictions. For three of the six target groups, populations are distributed by white, black, and "other" ethnic groups. "Other" ethnic groups include Orientals and Native Americans. Hispanics are included in projections of whites and blacks.

Unemployed Individuals are the number of different individuals who will experience a spell of unemployment at one or more times during FY 1981 and who will require employment-related assistance.

This group is projected to be the most numerous of the six target groups. Statewide, some 2,115,000 persons are expected to experience a period of unemployment during the fiscal year, or about one person in seven of those aged 16 and over (the civilian, noninstitutional population). As shown in Table 31a, the largest segment of this group will be white females (848,000) followed by white males (793,000), black males (236,000), black females (209,000), and males (15,000) and females (14,000) of other races.

Long-term Unemployed are the average number of individuals unemployed for 15 consecutive weeks or more. The data shown are annual averages.

During the forecast period, some 204,000 will be among the long-term unemployed (Table 31b). Since this figure represents an annual average, and not a cumulative figure as does the projection of the total unemployed, comparisons between the two groups are difficult. No data are readily available that could be used to convert this estimate of average long-term unemployment to a total count of the number of long-term unemployed. A reasonable estimate, however, could very well be as high as 500,000 to 550,000. Thus, it is estimated that about one-fourth of the persons expected to experience a spell of unemployment during Fiscal Year 1981 may be unemployed for 15 weeks or longer.

Recently, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics released Calendar Year 1979 data on the ratio of long-term to total unemployed persons. The report stated that three out of ten unemployed persons in New York State were out of work for 15 weeks or longer adding that this ratio is the highest of the 46 states surveyed and well above the national average of one in five (20.2 percent). If this ratio were to hold true for the unemployed individuals throughout Fiscal Year 1981 (the 2,115,000 mentioned above), the number of different individuals subjected to long-term unemployment could be as high as 700,000. The higher estimate is also supported by unemployment insurance beneficiary data during the last recessionary period.

Economically Disadvantaged are members of families who receive cash welfare payments, or are foster children (generally 16 years of age or older) on whose behalf State or local government payments are made, or are persons whose total annual family income in relation to family size and location does not exceed the income level shown in Table 35. These projections, however, refer only to persons below the poverty level. Generally, the economically disadvantaged are more numerous. Therefore, the number of disadvantaged persons is probably understated.

During FY 1981, 1,268,000 individuals are projected to be economically disadvantaged (Table 31c). Of these, 811,000 will be whites, with 451,000 blacks and 6,000 in other ethnic groups. Table 31c shows that disadvantaged whites are expected to outnumber blacks throughout the State, except in the cities of New York and Rochester.

Unemployed Veterans. The U.S. Veteran's Administration defines veterans as men and women in civil life who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Table 31d forecasts veterans in need of manpower services who served during the following periods:

1. Vietnam era (between August 4, 1964 and May 8, 1975)

2. Korean conflict (between June 27, 1950 and February 1, 1955), and

3. World War II (between September 16, 1940 and July 25, 1947).

Table 31d shows that 190,000 Vietnam era, 75,000 Korean conflict, and 174,000 World War II veterans are expected to be unemployed at some time during Fiscal Year 1981. The three veteran groups cannot be totaled because they are not mutually exclusive.

The Veteran's Administration prepares forecasts of the veteran population through the year 2005. 1/ These projections show a steady decline of the total veteran population. Nationwide, the projected population of 30,036,000 veterans in September 1981 will fall to 29,980,000 in September 2005. Vietnam era veterans, however, are expected to increase from 8,862,000 in 1981 to 8,974,000 in 1984 as current service personnel continue to be discharged. Vietnam era veterans will taper off to 7,921,000 by 2005. The number of veterans of all earlier conflicts will decrease during the forecast period, as they have over the last few years.

1/ Projections prepared by the Office of the Controller, Veterans Administration Research Division, Research and Biometrics, Reports and Statistics Service, issued December 28, 1979.

If national trends are reflected in this State, Vietnam era veterans--at 610,000 in 1979 will grow by 1.3 percent by 1984 before dropping by 10.6 percent under the 1979 level by the year 2005. Veterans of the Korean conflict numbered 505,000 in 1979 and would fall 53.0 percent by 2005. World War II veterans--at 1,144,000 in 1979 would show the greatest decline, some 75.5 percent by 2005.

Employed Part-Time for Economic Reasons are persons employed less than 35 hours per week because of:

1. slack work

2. material shortages, repairs to plant or equipment

3. start or termination of job during the week, or

4. inability to find full-time work.

The projections of persons employed part-time for economic reasons are annual averages. Thus, they reflect an average volume at any one point during the fiscal year. By contrast, "individuals unemployed" counts individuals expected to experience a spell of unemployment at any time during the year and therefore is a cumulative figure.

During the forecast period, 258,000 people are expected to be working part-time for economic reasons (Table 31e).

Persons 14 Years of Age and Older Collecting Public Assistance. Projections include persons 14 years of age and over who will receive a cash assistance payment and who will require employment-related assistance during Fiscal Year 1981.

Statewide, some 690,000 persons are expected to be in this target group during FY 1981 (Table 31e).

Table 31a. PERSONS IN NEED OF MANPOWER SERVICES
UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS, FISCAL YEAR 1981
New York State, SMSA's, and Prime Sponsors

Area	Males			Females		
	White	Black	Other*	White	Black	Other*
New York State	793,000	236,000	15,000	848,000	209,000	14,000
SMSA's*						
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	37,000	4,200	1/	32,000	1,800	200
Binghamton (3 county)	16,000	500	100	14,000	100	100
Buffalo	63,000	16,000	1,600	59,000	18,000	1,000
Elmira	4,100	500	1/	5,800	300	1/
Nassau-Suffolk	122,000	10,000	600	114,000	9,300	600
New York City Area (8 Co.)	301,000	186,000	10,000	314,000	163,000	10,000
Poughkeepsie	7,500	1,500	1/	8,200	1,000	1/
Rochester	35,000	12,000	500	38,000	11,000	900
Syracuse	36,000	3,400	700	29,000	3,800	400
Utica-Rome	15,000	900	1/	14,000	1,100	300
Prime Sponsors						
Albany County Balance	7,100	100	1/	6,600	100	1/
Albany City	4,600	2,800	1/	3,800	900	1/
Rensselaer County	7,600	200	1/	6,500	400	1/
Saratoga County	7,100	100	1/	5,900	100	100
Schenectady County	6,500	500	1/	5,900	200	1/
Erie County Balance	32,000	900	300	29,000	400	100
Buffalo City	21,000	14,000	700	17,000	15,000	600
Niagara County	12,000	1,200	600	14,000	1,900	200
Broome County	11,000	400	1/	10,000	100	100
New York City (5 county)	246,000	177,000	10,000	263,000	154,000	9,500
Rockland County	12,000	700	100	13,000	900	200
Westchester Consortium	32,000	6,700	100	29,000	6,600	200
Yonkers City	11,000	2,000	1/	9,300	1,700	100
Nassau Consortium	27,000	1,500	100	24,000	1,400	200
Hempstead-Long Beach Consortium	36,000	4,900	200	32,000	4,900	300
Suffolk Consortium	60,000	4,700	300	56,000	4,000	200
Monroe County Balance	13,000	200	100	15,000	300	100
Rochester City	8,500	9,100	200	9,500	8,500	600
Oswego County	9,100	100	1/	7,500	1/	100
Onondaga County Balance	14,000	100	700	11,000	1/	200
Syracuse City	8,400	3,900	200	7,400	5,000	200
Oneida County	11,000	800	1/	11,000	1,000	300
Chautauqua Consortium	15,000	100	300	12,000	500	200
Orange County	10,000	1,100	100	14,000	2,200	1/
St. Lawrence County	8,800	1/	100	6,500	1/	1/
Ulster County	7,100	500	1/	8,000	600	1/
Steuben County	5,100	1/	1/	5,300	200	1/
Balance of State*	99,000	3,100	600	104,000	3,000	400

1. Fewer than 50. Figures under 10,000 rounded to nearest 100. Figures 10,000 or greater rounded to nearest 1,000. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding and independent estimating.

*See Table 31 Comments on page 74.

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Table 31b. PERSONS IN NEED OF MANPOWER SERVICES
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED, FISCAL YEAR 1981
New York State, SMSA's and Prime Sponsors

Area	White males	White females	Nonwhite males	Nonwhite females
New York State	85,000	73,000	30,000	16,000
SMSA's*				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	3,000	1,400	500	1/
Binghamton (3 county)	1,500	1,000	100	1/
Buffalo	6,700	4,700	1,500	800
Elmira	300	500	1/	1/
Nassau-Suffolk	9,200	8,100	1,100	200
New York City Area (8 Co.)	31,000	25,000	24,000	11,000
Poughkeepsie	400	300	200	1/
Rochester	2,100	1,600	1,400	800
Syracuse	4,000	2,000	400	200
Utica-Rome	1,400	1,000	100	100
Prime Sponsors				
Albany County Balance	500	200	1/	1/
Albany City	400	100	200	1/
Rensselaer County	700	300	1/	1/
Saratoga County	600	300	1/	1/
Schenectady County	400	200	100	1/
Erie County Balance	3,000	2,200	100	1/
Buffalo City	2,100	1,300	1,300	700
Niagara County	1,300	1,100	100	100
Broome County	900	700	1/	1/
New York City (5 county)	27,000	23,000	23,000	11,000
Rockland County	1,100	1,100	1/	1/
Westchester Consortium	2,300	1,500	700	100
Yonkers City	900	500	200	100
Nassau Consortium	1,900	1,600	100	1/
Hempstead-Long Beach Consortium	2,800	2,300	500	100
Suffolk Consortium	4,400	4,200	500	100
Monroe County Balance	500	400	1/	1/
Rochester City	600	300	1,100	600
Oswego County	800	600	1/	1/
Onondaga County Balance	1,300	600	1/	1/
Syracuse City	900	200	400	300
Oneida County	1,000	700	100	100
Chautauqua Consortium	1,400	800	100	1/
Orange County	800	1,100	100	100
St. Lawrence County	700	400	1/	1/
Ulster County	700	700	100	1/
Steuben County	500	400	1/	1/
Balance of State*	9,200	7,300	300	100

1. Fewer than 50. Figures under 10,000 rounded to nearest 100. Figures 10,000 or greater rounded to nearest 1,000. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding and independent estimating.

*See Table 31 Comments on page 74.

Table 31c. PERSONS IN NEED OF MANPOWER SERVICES
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED, FISCAL YEAR 1981
New York State, SMSA's, and Prime Sponsors

Area	White	Black	Other*
New York State	811,000	451,000	6,000
SMSA's*			
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	47,000	7,000	100
Binghamton (3 county)	22,000	500	1/
Buffalo	56,000	25,000	300
Elmira	7,100	600	1/
Nassau-Suffolk	70,000	24,000	200
New York City Area (8 Co.)	318,000	350,000	4,300
Poughkeepsie	10,000	2,400	1/
Rochester	35,000	16,000	500
Syracuse	36,000	5,800	200
Utica-Rome	19,000	2,000	1/
Prime Sponsors			
Albany County Balance	8,300	200	1/
Albany City	7,200	3,300	1/
Rensselaer County	11,000	800	1/
Saratoga County	8,800	500	1/
Schenectady County	8,500	700	1/
Erie County Balance	25,000	1,000	200
Buffalo City	21,000	17,000	100
Niagara County	11,000	2,300	100
Broome County	15,000	500	1/
New York City (5 county)	281,000	332,000	4,200
Rockland County	7,800	2,100	1/
Westchester Consortium	21,000	13,000	1/
Yonkers City	7,400	3,000	1/
Nassau Consortium	11,000	4,600	1/
Hempstead-Long Beach Consortium	18,000	10,000	100
Suffolk Consortium	41,000	11,000	100
Monroe County Balance	12,000	600	1/
Rochester City	9,800	10,000	200
Oswego County	8,600	100	1/
Onondaga County Balance	10,000	200	1/
Syracuse City	11,000	5,600	100
Oneida County	14,000	1,900	1/
Chautauqua Consortium	25,000	500	100
Orange County	14,000	3,600	1/
St. Lawrence County	12,000	1/	1/
Ulster County	13,000	1,300	1/
Steuben County	9,000	400	1/
Balance of State*	128,000	5,600	500

1. Fewer than 50. Figures under 10,000 rounded to nearest 100. Figures 10,000 or greater rounded to nearest 1,000. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding and independent estimating.

NOTE: Estimates based on number of persons below poverty level.

*See Table 31 Comments on page 74.

Table 31d. PERSONS IN NEED OF MANPOWER SERVICES
UNEMPLOYED VETERANS, FISCAL YEAR 1981
New York State, SMSA's, and Prime Sponsors

Area	Vietnam era	Korean	World War II
New York State	190,000	75,000	174,000
SMSA's*			
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	5,700	2,400	6,600
Binghamton (3 county)	2,500	1,200	2,500
Buffalo	16,000	6,600	13,000
Elmira	1,000	500	900
Nassau-Suffolk	16,000	11,000	25,300
New York City Area (8 Co.)	87,000	38,000	81,000
Poughkeepsie	1,400	700	1,400
Rochester	7,200	3,200	6,800
Syracuse	6,100	2,800	5,700
Utica-Rome	2,600	1,300	3,100
Prime Sponsors			
Albany County Balance	1,300	500	1,400
Albany City	900	400	1,000
Rensselaer County	1,200	500	1,300
Saratoga County	900	400	900
Schenectady County	1,100	400	1,200
Erie County Balance	6,600	2,800	6,300
Buffalo City	6,000	2,300	4,600
Niagara County	2,800	1,200	2,400
Broome County	1,800	800	1,900
New York City (5 county)	80,000	34,000	70,000
Rockland County	1,400	1,200	2,100
Westchester Consortium	4,600	2,700	7,100
Yonkers City	1,300	800	1,900
Nassau Consortium	3,200	2,100	6,400
Hempstead-Long Beach Consortium	5,000	3,300	9,700
Suffolk Consortium	7,500	5,300	9,400
Monroe County Balance	2,800	1,000	2,300
Rochester City	2,400	1,100	2,100
Oswego County	1,200	500	1,000
Onondaga County Balance	2,400	1,100	2,400
Syracuse City	1,800	800	1,700
Oneida County	2,300	900	2,300
Chautauqua Consortium	2,300	900	2,100
Orange County	2,000	1,000	1,900
St. Lawrence County	1,400	500	1,000
Ulster County	1,400	700	1,300
Steuben County	800	400	800
Balance of State*	16,000	6,600	14,000

NOTE: Figures under 10,000 rounded to nearest 100. Figures 10,000 or greater rounded to nearest 1,000. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding and independent estimating.

*See Table 31 Comments on page 74.

Table 31e. PERSONS IN NEED OF MANPOWER SERVICES
EMPLOYED PART TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS
AND PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER
RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, FISCAL YEAR 1981
New York State, SMSA's, and Prime Sponsors

Area	14 years and over receiving public assistance	Employed part-time for economic reasons
New York State	690,000	258,000
SMSA's*		
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	15,000	12,000
Binghamton (3 county)	4,700	4,000
Buffalo	43,000	18,000
Elmira	2,800	1,300
Nassau-Suffolk	38,000	41,000
New York City Area (8 Co.)	503,000	121,000
Poughkeepsie	2,900	3,400
Rochester	19,000	15,000
Syracuse	14,000	9,700
Utica-Rome	6,200	4,300
Prime Sponsors		
Albany County Balance	2,400	2,600
Albany City	3,800	1,800
Rensselaer County	2,600	2,300
Saratoga County	1,300	2,300
Schenectady County	4,400	2,400
Erie County Balance	10,000	8,900
Buffalo City	26,000	6,100
Niagara County	6,800	3,300
Broome County	3,200	3,200
New York City (5 county)	475,000	102,000
Rockland County	4,700	3,800
Westchester Consortium	17,000	12,000
Yonkers City	6,300	3,500
Nassau Consortium	13,000 1/	8,900
Hempstead-Long Beach Consortium		12,000
Suffolk Consortium	25,000	20,000
Monroe County Balance	3,500	6,300
Rochester City	11,000	4,500
Oswego County	2,200	1,700
Onondaga County Balance	3,500	4,000
Syracuse City	7,500	3,000
Oneida County	5,300	3,500
Chautauqua Consortium	7,700	3,800
Orange County	7,000	3,300
St. Lawrence County	3,200	1,300
Ulster County	3,200	2,000
Steuben County	1,900	1,300
Balance of State*	26,000	23,000

1. Information not available to apportion county data.

NOTE: Figures under 10,000 rounded to nearest 100. Figures 10,000 or greater rounded to nearest 1,000. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding and independent estimating.

*See Table 31 Comments on page 74.

Table 31 Comments

Other includes persons neither white nor black, such as Orientals and Native Americans. Hispanics are included in both white and black groups.

The Balance-of-State Prime Sponsor comprises: Cayuga, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Montgomery, Ontario, Orleans, Otsego, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates counties. Individual projections for Persons in Need of Manpower Services are available in a separate publication: Selected Balance of State Counties: Annual Planning Information.

SMSA's are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. These areas consist of one or more counties with a major concentration of employment and economic activity.

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Characteristics of Persons Served by the Job Service

Many of those in need of manpower services register for work with the New York State Job Service. The characteristics of those who have registered in the past can be used to provide insight into the characteristics of all persons in need of some type of manpower service. Detailed characteristics of applicants served by the Job Service are maintained as part of the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

For Fiscal Year 1979 (October 1978 through September 1979), these statistics revealed the following patterns for various applicant groups: 1/

All applicants

- The highest concentration of applicants were between 20 and 39 years of age. Less than 1 jobseeker in 12 was 55 or over.
- The educational attainment varied among jobseekers; about 1 in 4 had attended college and almost 4 in 10 had not completed high school.
- Three of every ten applicants were classified in the clerical and sales group- the largest group represented. Next was the service group (17 percent) followed by the miscellaneous occupational category (15 percent).

Economically disadvantaged

- The Job Service determines whether economically disadvantaged jobseekers meet the criteria (see Table 35 for income criteria). Disadvantaged jobseekers comprised about one-fourth of all applicants during Fiscal Year 1979.
- The age distribution of economically disadvantaged applicants was about the same as for all applicants, with a slightly higher concentration in the 25 to 54 age group.
- As might be expected, economically disadvantaged jobseekers had less education than the general applicant pool. Most of these jobseekers (58 percent) had not completed high school. Among jobseekers not economically disadvantaged, only 30.5 percent had not completed high school.
- The disadvantaged are concentrated in lower paying occupational groups. Those employed in clerical and sales, miscellaneous, and service occupational groups accounted for 7 of every 10 jobseekers.

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1. These groups are not mutually exclusive; an applicant may be in several groups, e.g., a veteran may also be handicapped and economically disadvantaged.

Veterans

- About 14 percent of all applicants were veterans; they tended to be older than the overall applicant pool. Vietnam era veterans accounted for fewer than 1 of every 5 veterans registered.

- Veterans were better educated than the general applicant population. Only about one-fourth had not completed high school.

- Veterans were clustered in better paying occupational groups. Almost half were prepared for professional, technical, managerial; machine trades; or structural work occupations.

Women

- Women made up about half of the applicants registered. Their distribution by age and education was about the same as for the entire applicant group.

- Female jobseekers were clustered in clerical and sales occupations; the next highest concentration was in service occupations.

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Table 32. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB APPLICANTS REGISTERED WITH THE NEW YORK STATE JOB SERVICE, BY AGE FISCAL YEAR 1979

Group	Total all ages	Under 20	20-24	25-39	40-54	55+
All applicants	1,736,475	225,706	426,800	662,843	286,778	134,348
Economically disadvantaged	416,702	51,724	74,575	188,198	82,913	19,292
Veterans	243,417	2,780	41,540	102,742	58,942	37,413
Vietnam era	55,166	268	17,593	34,660	2,189	456
Women	864,789	112,867	189,148	333,868	164,178	64,728
Handicapped	126,351	3,734	13,953	54,670	37,220	16,774
Welfare recipients	196,914	18,514	30,161	98,417	42,412	7,410
CETA 1/	13,907	3,092	3,524	5,080	1,670	541
Nonwhite	670,239	88,059	144,809	284,553	119,509	33,309
Black	424,818	66,279	98,553	172,285	67,523	20,178
Other	245,421	21,780	46,256	112,268	51,986	13,131
Hispanics	200,436	19,015	38,609	91,074	42,501	9,237
		Horizontal percentage				
All applicants	100.0	13.0	24.6	38.2	16.5	7.7
Economically disadvantaged	100.0	12.4	17.9	45.2	19.9	4.6
Veterans	100.0	1.1	17.1	42.2	24.2	15.4
Vietnam era	100.0	0.5	31.9	62.8	4.0	0.8
Women	100.0	13.1	21.9	38.6	19.0	7.5
Handicapped	100.0	3.0	11.0	43.3	29.5	18.3
Welfare recipients	100.0	9.4	15.3	50.0	21.5	3.8
CETA 1/	100.0	22.2	25.3	36.5	12.0	3.9
Nonwhite	100.0	13.1	21.6	42.5	17.8	5.0
Black	100.0	15.6	23.2	40.6	15.9	4.7
Other	100.0	8.9	18.8	45.7	21.2	5.4
Hispanics	100.0	9.5	19.3	45.4	21.2	4.6
		Vertical percentage				
All applicants	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically disadvantaged	24.0	22.9	17.5	28.4	28.9	14.4
Veterans	14.0	1.2	9.7	15.5	20.6	27.8
Vietnam era	3.2	0.1	4.1	5.2	0.8	0.3
Women	49.8	50.0	44.3	50.4	57.2	48.2
Handicapped	7.3	1.7	3.3	8.2	13.0	12.5
Welfare recipients	11.3	8.2	7.1	14.8	14.8	5.5
CETA 1/	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4
Nonwhite	38.6	39.0	33.9	42.9	41.7	24.8
Black	24.5	29.4	23.1	26.0	23.5	15.0
Other	14.1	9.6	10.8	16.9	18.1	9.8
Hispanics	11.5	8.4	9.0	13.7	14.8	6.9

1/ Enrollee in Comprehensive Employment and Training Act program.

NOTE: An individual applicant may be classified in two or more categories. Detail may not add to total due to rounding

Table 33. EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS OF SELECTED APPLICANT GROUPS REGISTERED WITH THE NEW YORK STATE JOB SERVICE, FISCAL YEAR 1979

Educational level	All applicants	Disadvantaged applicants	Veterans	Women	CETA 1/
All levels	1,734,690	415,699	243,351	863,881	13,898
Less than high school	645,313	243,158	66,088	312,491	5,994
High school	652,994	127,051	113,636	338,380	5,305
More than high school	436,383	45,490	63,627	213,010	2,599
		Horizontal percentage			
All levels	100.0	24.0	14.0	49.8	0.8
Less than high school	100.0	37.7	10.2	48.4	0.9
High school	100.0	19.5	17.4	51.8	0.8
More than high school	100.0	10.4	14.6	48.8	0.6
		Vertical percentage			
All levels	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	37.2	58.5	27.2	36.2	43.1
High school	37.6	30.6	46.7	39.2	38.2
More than high school	25.2	10.9	26.1	24.7	18.7

1/ Enrollee in Comprehensive Employment and Training Act program.

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding. An individual applicant may be classified in two or more categories.

Table 34. OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND OF JOB APPLICANTS REGISTERED WITH THE NEW YORK STATE JOB SERVICE
FISCAL YEAR 1979

Occupational group	All applicants	Economically disadvantaged	Veterans	Women	Handicapped	Welfare recipient	CETA 1/	Youth 2/
All groups	1,234,060	325,475	193,149	590,917	99,380	165,638	11,964	260,298
Professional, technical, managerial	171,203	19,859	36,170	77,576	9,044	7,445	1,603	10,161
Clerical and sales	373,807	80,615	36,358	257,128	22,617	40,838	3,060	98,722
Service	209,214	70,752	25,401	112,116	22,670	38,077	2,768	49,965
Agriculture, fishery, forestry	16,804	4,238	2,518	2,289	1,316	2,007	399	6,088
Processing	21,151	5,819	4,121	5,944	1,694	2,949	165	3,473
Machine trades	63,698	15,063	17,163	9,537	5,149	6,291	722	12,102
Benchwork	98,593	29,761	7,007	67,517	10,854	14,891	506	11,734
Structural work	91,879	21,469	30,553	2,874	6,495	8,525	1,139	18,374
Miscellaneous	187,711	77,899	33,858	55,936	19,541	44,615	1,602	49,679
Horizontal percentage-Distribution of occupational group among applicant groups								
All groups	100.0	26.4	15.7	47.9	8.1	13.4	1.0	21.1
Professional, technical, managerial	100.0	11.6	21.1	45.3	5.3	4.3	0.9	5.9
Clerical and sales	100.0	21.6	9.7	68.8	6.1	10.9	0.8	26.4
Service	100.0	33.8	12.1	53.6	10.8	18.2	1.3	23.9
Agriculture, fishery, forestry	100.0	25.2	15.0	13.6	7.8	11.9	2.4	36.2
Processing	100.0	27.5	19.5	28.1	8.0	13.9	0.8	16.4
Machine trades	100.0	23.6	26.9	15.0	8.1	9.9	1.1	19.0
Benchwork	100.0	30.2	7.1	68.5	11.0	15.1	0.5	11.9
Structural work	100.0	23.4	33.3	3.1	7.1	9.3	1.2	20.0
Miscellaneous	100.0	41.5	18.0	29.8	10.4	23.8	0.9	26.5
Vertical percentage-Distribution of applicant group among occupational groups								
All groups	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, managerial	13.9	6.1	18.7	13.1	9.1	4.5	13.4	3.9
Clerical and sales	30.3	24.8	18.8	43.5	22.8	24.6	25.6	37.9
Service	17.0	21.7	13.2	19.0	22.8	23.0	23.1	19.2
Agriculture, fishery, forestry	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.4	1.3	1.2	3.3	2.3
Processing	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.3
Machine trades	5.2	4.6	8.9	1.6	5.2	3.8	6.0	4.6
Benchwork	8.0	9.1	3.6	11.4	10.9	9.0	4.2	4.5
Structural work	7.4	6.6	15.8	0.5	6.5	5.1	9.5	7.1
Miscellaneous	15.2	23.9	17.5	9.5	19.7	26.9	13.4	19.1

1. Enrollee in Comprehensive Employment and Training Act program.
2. Under 22 years of age.

SOURCE: Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding. An individual applicant may be classified in two or more categories.

Table 35. ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INCOME LEVELS BY PRIME SPONSOR JURISDICTION NEW YORK STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1980

Prime sponsor	Family size						
	1 1/		2	3	4	5	6 2/
	Non-farm	Farm					
Albany City	$3400	$3000	$4910	$6750	$8330	$9830	$11500
Balance of Albany County	3400	3000	4910	6750	8330	9830	11500
Broome County	3400	3000	4910	6750	8330	9830	11500
Buffalo City	3400	3000	4910	6750	8330	9830	11500
Chautauqua Consortium	3400	2910	4660	6400	7900	9320	10900
Chemung County	3400	3000	4910	6750	8330	9830	11500
Dutchess County	3400	3000	4910	6750	8330	9830	11500
Erie Consortium - Metro	3400	3000	4910	6750	8330	9830	11500
Erie Consortium - Non-Metro	3400	2910	4660	6400	7900	9320	10900
Hempstead - Long Beach Consortium	3400	3000	4910	6750	8330	9830	11500
Balance of Monroe County	3400	3000	4910	6750	8330	9830	11500
Nassau Consortium - Metro	3400	3040	4980	6840	8440	9960	11650
Nassau Consortium - Non-Metro	3400	2910	4660	6400	7900	9320	10900
New York City	3400	3040	4980	6840	8440	9960	11650
Niagara County	3400	3000	4910	6750	8330	9830	11500
Oneida County	3400	3000	4910	6750	8330	9830	11500
Balance of Onondaga County	3400	3000	4910	6750	8330	9830	11500
Orange County	3400	2910	4660	6400	7900	9320	10900
Oswego County	3400	3000	4910	6750	8330	9830	11500
Rensselaer County	3400	3000	4910	6750	8330	9830	11500
Rochester City	3400	3000	4910	6750	8330	9830	11500
Rockland County	3400	3040	4980	6840	8440	9960	11650
St. Lawrence County	3400	2910	4660	6400	7900	9320	10900
Saratoga County	3400	3000	4910	6750	8330	9830	11500
Schenectady County	3400	3000	4910	6750	8330	9830	11500
Steuben County	3400	2910	4660	6400	7900	9320	10900
Suffolk Consortium	3400	3000	4910	6750	8330	9830	11500
Syracuse City	3400	3000	4910	6750	8330	9830	11500
Ulster County	3400	2910	4660	6400	7900	9320	10900
Westchester - Putnam Consortium	3400	3040	4980	6840	8440	9960	11650
Yonkers City	3400	3040	4980	6840	8440	9960	11650
Balance of State - Metro	3400	3000	4910	6750	8330	9830	11500
Balance of State - Non-Metro	3400	2910	4660	6400	7900	9320	10900

1. This chart reflects the higher income levels between the poverty levels established by the Office of Management and Budget and the income levels derived from 70 percent of the Lower Living Standard Income levels. Because the poverty income levels are higher in most areas for a family size of one, the chart is divided into farm and non-farm for a family of that size.

2. For families larger than 6 persons, add an amount equal to the difference between the 6 and 5 person family eligibility income level for each additional person in the family.